# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


## ENGLISH SENTIMENTS.

From long articles in the London Post, (the government organ,) of very late date, we extract a few remarkable passages:—

[From the London Post, Sept. 10.]

Secession is now an accomplished fact: "or the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or of this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

* * * Whilst we see the South, in regard *to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the Powers of Europe*, we see that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule. The passport system, in its most odious form, has been introduced in the North. The spies of the Federal Government are on board every steamer which arrives at New York or Boston. An American gentleman, who recently returned to America, after a visit to this country, solely on mercantile affairs, was seized immediately upon landing from the Persia, and his property was confiscated. If we desired to sum up for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his supporters the practical result of American Democracy, that result would be irresponsible military tyranny, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a system of passports and spies. In fact, more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the Northern States than even King Bomba attempted to commit in Naples. The proclamation of martial law at New York is not only an evidence of national rottenness and decay, but shows how, in the moment of disaster and dismay, a subservient and excited population may surrender all the freedom and liberty for which they have contended during nearly a century.

The Post of the 11th Sept. follows this up by a severe criticism of Mr. Seward's extraordinary order forbidding any person from leaving the U. S. without a passport from the State Department, or to land in the U. S. without a passport from his own government, countersigned by a U. S. Minister or Consul. The Post argues that this will stop immigration to the U. S., one of the great sources of its strenghth and advancement, and will fill Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., with the 200,000 a year who have heretofore landed in the U. S. And it adds,—

"The notice necessarily affects every European State, but yet we learn from Lord Lyons' letter to Earl Russell, published in last night's Gazette, that "this notice has been issued without any previous communication on the part of the Secretary of State with me, or, so far as I know, with any of my colleagues, nor has it, as yet, been officially communicated to me." *This is a most uncivil and disrespectful act*, and we infer that it is to be attributed to the extremely hostile views which Mr. Seward has always entertained towards England."

The Post says that "we are not aware that civil war affords an excuse for international discourtesy;" and is very severe not only upon the passport system but upon the sending of spies on every packet to hear what the passengers talk about and have them arrested on landing for any imprudent expression.

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—The English papers of Sept. 10th contain articles manifesting great anxiety as to the supply of cotton. On the 5th, the supply of American was only 553,370 bales, which would last till the end of the year at the rate of 33,700 bales a week, whereas the actual consumption is 45,500 bales. Spain and the United States are both in the English market buying their supplies, which will of course reduce the home supply. It is earnestly recommended that the mills forthwith commence working "very short time."

One of the writers says that the India and Egypt cotton "is of a harsh, hairy nature, and can only be spun into a thick, hard, twisted yarn for heavy goods, and is *not adapted to a fifth part of the trade of England, any more than so much straw.*"

*No Money from Europe.*—It is now reduced to positive certainty that the usurping Government at Washington cannot obtain the loan of a dollar in any foreign country. Lincoln's agent, Belmont, after the most pertinacious efforts to entice the bankers, both of England and the continent, to come to the relief of the half-ruined Yankees, has returned, crestfallen by his complete failure, to the city of New York, and reported the disastrous results of his mission to his despairing friends and co-laborers in iniquity.

*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

Mulligan, who commanded the Lincoln forces at Lexington, is an Irish lawyer from Chicago, and not the New York bully.

## MARRIED,

In Cheraw, S. C., at the residence of Col. Allan Macfarlan, by Rev. W. B. Corbett, Mr. D. B. McARN of the above place, to Miss NANNIE P., daughter of Capt. Nathaniel P. Hunter, of Florida.

## DIED,

At his residence in Cumberland county, on the 27th ult., Mr N. C. BEARD, aged 56 years. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and leaves a large number of friends to mourn his loss. Com.

In Bladen county, at Ramoth, on the 27th of August, Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of Richard Brown, aged 89 years and 4 months.

In Austin county, Texas, on the 22nd of August, of tumor in the stomach, in her 67th year, Mrs. MARY McGREGOR, wife of Malcom McGregor, formerly of this county. She was born in Cumberland county, N. C., where in early life she was trained to religious habits. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner she showed her faith by her works. Her reverence for God was displayed by a constant searcing of His Scriptures to know the ways of truth and eternal life—closing a life of piety and a godly walk, by a triumphant testimony to the promise, "My grace shall be sufficient for thee." Com.

In Austin county, Texas, on the 24th of August, of bilious congestive fever, Dr. JOHN M. McLEAN, aged about 36 years, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

At Pensacola, Florida, of typhoid fever, Mr. Wm. A. S. BUCHAN, aged 34 years and 3 months, a native of Moore county, N. C. He was among the first to volunteer in Alabama, where he has resided since 1847, and was sent to Pensacola, where he remained till his death. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Bethel, Ala. He has left an aged father and many friends in North Carolina to mourn his death.

At Springfield, Missouri, on the 18th August, Mr. ALEX'R McINTOSH, aged 25, a native of Pittsboro,' N. C.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

### THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

A GRATEFUL RESPONSE.—If there be any in Fayetteville whose hearts are not melted by a perusal of the following extract from a letter from a private in Capt. Mallett's company of State Troops, they must have but little of the better part of human nature in their composition. Blessed—thrice blessed—are they who have clothed the bodies and cheered the hearts and nerved the arms of their gallant soldiers!

The letter is from near Fredericksburg, Sept. 29th:—

"Last Saturday week we received several boxes of clothing from the kind and patriotic citizens of Fayetteville. Blessed, noble people, may they receive their reward from the "Giver of every good and perfect gift." If there ever was a grateful and thankful people, surely it was our Company when the boxes were opened and the clothing distributed. They contained the very articles suited to our wants and necessities; and on the blessed Saturday of distribution, there went up from our entire Company one universal shout of joy, praise and thanksgiving to our kind and generous friends in Fayetteville. True and faithful have the citizens of Fayetteville been to the men they have sent forth to battle for Southern independence and honor; and surely there is not one of the recipients of their kindkindness that will ever disgrace themselves or the good old town they love so well."

The articles above alluded to were sent by the "Ladies Association of Fayetteville and Cumberland."

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—An interesting letter from this company will be found on the 4th page. Late intelligence leads to the belief that this company, with its regiment, had joined Gen. Lee at his advanced position.

COL. LANE.—We had no time on Monday, when, just as we were going to press, we heard of the retirement of Lieut. Col. Lane from the 1st Regiment, in consequence of his election to the Colonelcy of the 28th, to say even a word in addition to what our correspondent F. said of him. But it is proper to add, that in our many letters from the Camp, Col. Lane has often been mentioned, and always with the greatest respect as well as affection. The Regiment parts from him with sincere regret. It is felt, however, that he ought to go, as he desires to continue in the service after the time of the 1st Regiment expires. Some months ago he declined promotion offered by another Regiment, for he was proud of the 1st and the 1st of him. But now, its time being so nearly out, all feel that he ought not to miss the opportunity thus presented.

QUEER.—We learn that 80 of the blankets sent from this place were used to fit out a company at Raleigh from Brunswick county. What we regard as queer about it is, that any company should have started from home without a supply of blankets—that the people should have allowed such a thing. As to the particular appropriation thus made, we have no doubt that it will be altogether approved of by the donors, who, though they probably anticipated the sending of their blankets and socks to some of those who are already in the colder climate of Virginia, yet expected the Governor to use them wherever they could be made serviceable to our brave soldiers.

But is it possible that no other county has responded to the Governor's request? If not, it is high time they were stirring in the matter. Winter is rapidly approaching, and the single blanket that each soldier carried with him in the Summer will not begin to protect him from bitter suffering, followed by rheumatism, pneumonia, coughs and consumption.

Send in the supplies, by all means, and at once.

The Wilmington Journal this morning has a long article *apparently* in reference to a brief paragraph in the Observer of Monday, but *really* about a matter to which we had not at all referred. The following disclaimer is all that our readers may care to see:—

"We assure the Fayetteville Observer, that in the remark to which it refers, we intended and could intend no reproach to the people or the military companies of Fayetteville or Cumberland County, who are beyond doubt at least as patriotic as any other in the State. If there be no officials there who could come within the limits of our remark, then, of course, our remark cannot apply to Fayetteville. For her companies in the service, we have the highest admiration, and we are glad they were in Virginia, since they, with others, did so much to illustrate the North Carolina name at Bethel. As for Captain Booth, and his companions in arms at the Arsenal, we think we know what *their* choice would be were the opportunity of active service presented to them."

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Orderly Sergeant of this Regiment, near Yorktown, writes that the sick (and their name in that Regiment has been legion) have been quartered among the Virginia families, but have had to pay therefor from $12 to $22 50—only one less than $12—per month. The privates had received but $10 of their pay, though in service since April 15th. The officers paid in full! For sweet potatoes, which are so abundant that the people feed hogs on them, they charged $2 a bushel. He says North Carolina will have to build houses for her soldiers—they cannot live in tents through the winter—and it should be done *now*.

IS THIS SO?—The Winston Sentinel says,—

"We have but little doubt that Gov. Bragg resigned his position as an aid to Gov Clark, mainly on account of the ceaseless grumbling and injurious innuendoes which were constantly hurled at those in office by these outside fault-finders."

Gov. Bragg must be an extremely sensitive gentleman if this be true. We have not seen one word, good, bad or indifferent, about Gov. Bragg's conduct as aid to Gov. Clark, yet he resigned because fault is found with others in office. If such was his reason, the public is happily rid of him. The public man who does his duty can afford to set fault-finders at defiance, even when they complain of himself.

VOLUNTEERING.—The work is still going on rapidly in all parts of this State. Two Rutherford Companies arrived at Charlotte last week. Another Mecklenburg Company was organized. Several gentlemen in Anson and Union counties propose to raise a squadron of mounted men, to be armed and equipped by private contributions. A company arrived from Wilkes, and another to come next week. Two more forming in Alexander County.

PARTY SPIRIT.—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat thinks that we ought to deal a few words of admonition to our old friends who it thinks have been governed, in the Legislature or elsewhere, by party spirit. Point them out and let us hear how and when they offended, and we will expose them as very unpatriotic, as well as very silly people, who expect to benefit themselves by arraying parties, they themselves being in a hopeless minority. We might give them credit for some sense, if not patriotism, if their party were in a majority.

THE STAY LAW.—We have not heard a voice raised in approval of this most unfortunate measure, whilst most of the papers in the State complain of it as of evil tendency. A very sensible article on the subject we copy from the Iredell Express

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Richmond Examiner of the 1st contradicts the reports of the President's ill health, stating that he has not been in better health than now for the past six months. *On Monday morning he took he train for Manassas*, having received a dispatch from there on Sunday night. This means something.

The Charleston Mercury has a long Editorial article, headed "Justice to our Generals," in which it is asserted, upon authority as the Mercury says, that nothing but the President's peremptory orders had prevented the march of our armies upon Washington. There are probably two sides to this story, and the Mercury destroys its force, to our minds, by the further assertion, that the only order the President gave at the battle of Manassas, was an order to stop the pursuit of the flying enemy. There seems to us to be a spice of malice in this, which makes us dubious about all the rest.

A SECRET NO LONGER.—We regret to find that the following facts—well known though the press has generally prudently foreborne to publish them—have got in the papers, first in a paper in the interior of Georgia, but now in Petersburg:—

"Several days since an iron-clad steamer, from Liverpool, with 6,500 rifles and 18 cannon, blankets, and clothing for soldiers, landed safe at Savannah. The blockading vessel was not in sight. This is a new steamer, incased with sheet iron an inch thick, and is now the property of the Confederate States. Our informant saw the vessel himself, went on deck, talked with the captain, who told him that there were three or four more vessels of the same sort on the way; and as soon as the steamers could be manned under the Confederate Government the blockade of Abraham I, would be blown to the 'four winds.'

"He said that the arrival of this vessel had caused considerable activity among the merchants in sending off the coffee, tea, salt, &c, to country merchants, while these articles are at a very high figure He heard the opinion expressed by some "knowing ones" that in less than forty days Rio coffee could be bought in Savannah at 12½ cents. Large quantities are stored in Cuba, awaiting the removal of the blockade"

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMIES.—It is certainly surprising, that with hundreds of Surgeons in the Confederate army, we see nothing from any of them as to the causes of the terrible amount of sickness that has pervaded every camp and arrayed so many families in mourning. With the single exception of a sensible recommendation of an opening in the top of the tents for ventilation, made by a Georgia Surgeon, we do not remember to have seen one effort by the Surgeons to point out and reform the evils, whatever they may be. The newspaper editors have said a great deal on the subject, but what are their views, compared with those of intelligent and practical physicians? It may be said that the Surgeons have too much to do to make publications, or reports to the government, or to compare notes with each other, about such things. But the best way to lighten their labors is to find out and remove the causes of sickness. And this they do not appear to have done. We are obliged to come to the conclusion from this and other facts, that many of the Surgeons are unfit for their places.

The Milton Chronicle seems to be of our opinion. It mentions "a Surgical up-start at Manassas who, finding young Evans (son of James,) of this County, at a branch with two fingers shot off and washing the blood from his hand, insisted on cutting off his hand, to which Mr. Evans objected, believing as he did that there was not the least necessity for it, and in this opinion the ablest Surgeons concur: But this Surgical snob or quack, made four or five men seize, throw and hold him down until he chopped off the hand above the wrist. And in doing this, instead of slipping the skin up and cutting the bone considerably the shortest, he 'whacked' skin and bone off at the same place. The result is the naked bone is now sticking out about an inch beyond the contracted skin; we understand he has gone to Richmond to have his arm amputated right. We hear of another "Surgeon in the Army" cutting a soldier's leg off whose only wound was a scratched foot by a ball. The skin was merely injured, but this learned "Surgeon" chopped off the poor fellow's leg near the knee!"

The Chronicle advises shooting in mistake for a yankee, hanging, or suing for damages.

The Richmond Examiner, also believing the Surgeons generally to be incompetent, notices the well known fact that the sickness has been less among volunteers from towns than among those from the country, and thinks that this is owing to the more general prevalence in towns of the measles in childhood and youth. It regards the measles as the chief cause of the worst sickness, and and of the deaths, in camps. The disease is apparently cured in about a fortnight, but really remains in the system four or six weeks after the patient seems well. He goes out, exposes himself, has a relapse, which soon becomes diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, typhoid fever, or some other debilitating and dangerous disease. The Examiner suggests the remedy to be in treating the measles as not cured till some weeks after the patient is apparently well.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—The Lincoln government has recently released Jas. W. Wall of New Jersey, George L. Bowne of N. Y., Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, Ross Winans of Baltimore, Judge Phillips and family of Alabama, W. B. Harold of Geo., W. J. Gill and G. H. Merrimon of Va., the two last from Fortress Monroe, the others from Fort Lafayette.

And the Confederate government has released Henry McGraw and Arnold Harris, the men who came to look for Col. Cameron's body.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Edward Bridges of Capt. Barnes' company from Wilson county, was killed by the accidental discharge of —— McWilliams' musket, of the same company, on the 16th, near Manassas.

Near Manasssas, Va., on the 8th inst., of typhoid fever, John A. Morris, aged 42 years, of Capt. Westmorland's "Town Fork Invincibles."

At Manasssas, James E. Summers, Orderly Sergeant of Capt. Andrew's Iredell company.

At Camp Fayetteville, near Yorktown, on the 20th ult., Mr. R. T. Gray, a member of the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, aged 22 years. Also at the same place, Jas. K. Rea, a member of the Charlotte Grays, aged 31 years.

At Camp Ellis, Fairfax county, Va, Henry T. Thomas, of the Richmond county Pee Dee Guards.

At Camp Hardee, near Manasssas, Va., on the 5th Sept., Lt. John W. Phillips of Capt. Graves's Company, 11th Reg. N. C. V. Also, on the 6th Sept., Rob't Herin, of Surry county, a member of the same Company.

At Graham, N. C., on the 17th ult., Mr. Wm. Howell of Caswell County, a soldier in Co. C, 7th Reg't N. C. State Troops.

Samuel B. Pate, private in Capt. Guion's company of Artillery, stationed at Fort Macon, was killed on the 28th ult., by the accidental discharge of a rifle in his own hands. He was acting as sentinel at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to fire the piece.

At Camp Fayetteville, Va., on the 22d, Mr. James B. Moore, a private in company D, First Regiment of N. C. Volunteers Mr. Moore was a student of the University of N. C., and would have graduated at the last commencement but for his volunteering. [We inserted this heretofore, erroneously, as Duncan Moore.]

On the 18th Sept. Elias P. Barringer, of measles, followed by camp fever, a member of an Iredell company. Also, on the 22d, Adolphus Douglas, private in Capt. Wood's Company.

The Hon. Burton Craige positively declines being a Candidate for Congress in the Salisbury District

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—The St. Louis Democrat of 25th ult., says that Mulligan did not attack Gen. Price at Lexington. There was at St. Louis only 2200 troops at the time. The Confederates engaged at Lexington were 30,000 against the Federals; 10,000 of the latter, however, were out on a marauding expedition. The Federals were so exhausted as to be unable to make resistance to the Confederates.

The following is Fremont's dispatch to Washington:

"Lexington has fallen into Price's hands—he having cut off the supplies of water. The reinforcements of 14,000 men had no means of crossing in time. I am taking the field, and hope to destroy the enemy before or after a junction of McCulloch's forces with those of Price."

A dispatch from Jefferson City says that Claiborne Jackson is advancing on Booneville with ten thousand, and that Price is marching towards Georgetown with twenty thousand men. The Lexington army has been divided for that purpose.

The Steamer Clara Bell has been retaken by the Confederates, with thirty thousand dollars worth merchandize.

Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be 30,000 or 40,000 strong. There is nothing later of interest from Lexington.

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, dated the 30th ult., says that Judge Monroe and son, also McKee and Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier, arrived there the previous day, as refugees from Louisville. Breckinridge, Clay and Preston, and other distinguished Kentuckians, had also escaped.

Jack Allen has joined Gen. Buckner, with three hundred men; also Humphrey Marshall, with eight hundred men.

Gen. Johnston's army is moving up the river from Columbus. "Somebody" will be "hurt."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The prisoners of war arrived here at noon to-day, and were escorted to the Parish Prison by several companies of citizen soldiers. New Orleans was out to see them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Fremont having made an immediate requisition for $500,000 for military stores, Gen. Ripley replies, denying Fremont's authority to make purchases. Further accounts show that excessive prices have been paid, and no inspection made of the goods purchased. Finally, Ripley says: Unless purchases are regulated and prices restricted, the appropriations made by Congress will be insufficient to meet the liabilities.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of War forbids the drafting of troops. He relies on the popular love of the flag of the Union for men.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—Passengers by to-day's trains, report that Gen. Buckner broke up the Union Camp in Owen county, Ky., on Saturday last, capturing 460 stand of arms and camp equipage. The Unionists ran, and some Indianians swam the river. Buckner is reported to have gone to Hopkinsville to disperse the Union camp there.

Smithland, Kentucky, was occupied by the Federal forces on the 24th ult.

The Louisville Democrat of the 27th ult., says that John C. Breckinridge and Geo. B. Hodge were fifty miles above Richmond, Kentucky, with 2,800 men, drilling. Ex Gov. Morehead, R. T. Durrett and M. W. Barr, had arrived at Fort Lafayette.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Union & American, of the 30th ult., says that Gen Buckner is advancing on the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him. It is thought that he will reach Owensboro' on Monday night.

The same correspondent says that the advance guard of the army at Bowling Green moved forward on Monday ten miles beyond Green River. Rosseau is reported as retreating.

There is a report from Bowling Green to-day, that the Hessians had burnt Hawksville and Cloverport, on the Ohio river.

W. N. Haldeman of the Louisville Courier, has escaped, and arrived here to-day.

Bogas Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation for the State Convention to meet at St. Louis on the 10th October.

Sir James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and the Hon. Mr. Bourke, from England, arrived in this city on yesterday, en route for Richmond.

Jas. B. Clay and W. G. Overton of the Louisville Courier, have been arrested. Minister Preston had escaped.

L. B. Monroe, U. S. District Judge, and L. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State of Kentucky, have both resigned and arrived here yesterday, having made their escape from Louisville. They report that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly a thousand stand of arms a few days ago, intended for the Union men.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—Gen. Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening and assumed command of the Federal forces on yesterday.

*One Federal Steamer Lost.*—The steamer that was so severely injured on Wednesday last by Captain Walker's Battery at Freestone point was the Resolute—the well-known thief of the Potomac. We are happy to be informed by a reliable gentleman, that she afterwards sunk from her injuries, while descending the Potomac. Her smoke stack is to be seen sticking out of the water near Mathias Point.—*Rich. Enquirer, 1st inst.*

## BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

From Mrs Daniel McDonald, 4 blankets and 5 pairs socks; Miss Arabella Dawson, 6 towels, 2 pairs socks. Both in Black River District.

There were errors in the last list: Mrs J R McDuffie instead of T R. M C Lamont 2 pairs shoes instead of 2 pairs socks. Mrs K M C Williamson 2 blankets and 12 pairs socks. R. W. HARDIE.

List of articles, with the names of the donors, received by me for the benefit of the N. C. Volunteers, up to Sept. 30, 1861, in Flea Hill District, Cumberland County:—

Mrs Ezekial King, 1 Woolen Bed Cover, 1 Pillow, 1 pair Socks; Mr Archibald Holmes, 1 Blanket, 3 pair Socks. Miss Mary Murphy, 2 Blankets, 4 pair Socks; Miss Mary J Murphy, 2 pair Socks for Capt. Mallett's Company; do 2 pair for Capt. Murchison's Company; Mrs Joel Williams 2 double Blankets, 4 single do, 5 pair Socks—to Manchester Guards; Mrs A A McKethen 6 pair Socks—to Manchester Guards, 12 pair Socks for the needy at Yorktown, 12 pair Socks, 2 Pillows, 2 Bed Ticks, 2 Bed Comforts and 12 Blankets, colored and lined, for Capt. P. J. Sinclair's company.

D. J. McALISTER.

BIBLE CONVENTION.—A Convention of Delegates from 30 Bible Societies in South Carolina was held at Orangeburg on the 24th ult. Daniel Ravenal, Esq. of Charleston, presided. Measures were adopted towards the formation of a Confederate States Society, and leading to the publication of the Scriptures by a Southern organization, to supply the place of the American Bible Society; for which purpose a General Convention from all the States was appointed to be held at Augusta, Geo., on the 3d Wednesday in March 1862.

It was stated that 1000 Bible Societies exist in the Southern Confederacy, which have raised annually about $100,000.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—We are requested to recommend Field Peas, dried, parched, and ground, as an excellent substitute for Coffee, said to be better than wheat or rye.

THE NEXT STEP.—When the Lincoln government commenced suppressing newspapers opposed to its policy, it was naturally to have been expected that it would soon find occasion to suppress those friendly to it, should they dare to criticise any of the acts of its leaders. And so has Gen. Fremont done. A strong Union paper at St. Louis ventured to publish an article on "the Fall of Lexington," in which the management of the war in Missouri was complained of, and its blunders exposed, and forthwith Fremont arrested the editor and suppressed the paper.

MEXICO.—The London Times of Sept. 10th speaks approvingly of a combined English and French naval and military expedition said to be organizing, to obtain redress for injurious and insults to those powers by Mexico.

The London Shipping List says that some suppose the object of the expedition is to have a strong force at hand to take advantage of any contingency that may arise during the present conflict between the Northern and Southern States (of the U. S.)

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEFEAT AT LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

We have received the New York Herald of the 25th inst., from which we get the following interesting news of the defeat at Lexington, Mo.:

*Official Dispatch from Major-General Fremont.*—WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department, this morning. It follows the announcement, by General Fremont, of the fall of Lexington:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Nothing since my dispatch this morning announcing the surrrender of Lexington.

"Our loss is 39 killed and 120 wounded. The loss of the enemy is 1400 killed and wounded.

"Our non-commissioned officers and privates were sworn not to bear arms against the rebels, and released. The commissioned officers are held as prisoners. Our troops are gathering around the enemy.

*Details of the Battle and Surrender.*—HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23, 1861.—The following account of the seige of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning:

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst.

During all that time there were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The supply of water was entirely from the river. There were breastworks all around the camp, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and, under their cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and, having succeeded in this, they waited until Colonel Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy and delight.

As soon as the surrender took place, the rebels took down the Union flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million of dollars, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan, in the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily discovered and unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded.

The first attack of the rebels proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed.

For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

*The Siege of Lexington.*—The siege of Lexington is over. According to the vague rumors we have received, it commenced on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861, on which day the rebel Gen. Price informed Acting-Gen. Mulligan, the commandant of the Union works, that he would give him till Monday afternoon to surrender or take the alternative of battle. The object that Gen. Price had in delaying the attack upon the works was not so much for the purpose of giving the Union troops a chance to surrender as to enable Gen. Rains and his rebel forces, together with a number of smaller bodies of marauders, under Martin Green and others, all of whom were marching from various sources, to join him.

Thus we find that Price's forces were enlarged; for, at the commencement of the siege, he is said to have had but 8,000 men, while in later reports the number had been increased gradually to 17,000, and one report had even a higher estimate of the strength of the rebels. However, on this part of the question nothing definite could be ascertained, but one thing is very certain, that the number of the rebels exceeded that of the gallant defenders by many thousands. The Union force consisted of about 3,500 men. On Monday, the 16th of September, the attack commenced, and with this small force Acting-Gen. Mulligan kept back for a whole week Gen. Price's rebel troops, repulsed several assaults upon the works, even made a *sortie* and charged upon the rebel soldiers, and had only at last surrendered from the agonizing effect of thirst, caused by the supply of water giving out, and no opportunities existing for obtaining a replenishment thereof.

*Description of Lexington.*—The painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Missouri, is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexington and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, excepting St. Louis. The early settlers in that region were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that Eden of Kentuckians about Lexington, Kentucky, and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fayette, but carried the analogy to the naming of the county and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city of Lexington is about 120 miles from Jefferson City, and contains, probably, twelve thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high, rocky bluff. From the rear of the city the land recedes slightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first rate support to this hitherto thriving place. The great emigration to California, which has passed through the county for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river banks here.

The surrender of the city, with its beautiful residences, to the wanton deviltry of the rebels, is a serious calamity. It is a prize which has doubtless stimulated the rebels to their most desperate efforts to obtain.

*Hurra for our Side.*—ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Military men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as *injurious*, but, in a military point of view, think it an advantage to us.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Opponents of Fremont charge that he could have prevented the necessity of Mulligan's surrender by sending timely reinforcements.

St. Louis by Fremont's friends, however, state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was entirely impossible for him to strengthen Mulligan's position. Fremont telegraphed the War Department, last night, that he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped he would be able to dislodge the rebels from their position at Lexington.

Commissions have been issued in form to the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, as aids on the staff of General McClellan. The young princes have stipulated that they shall receive no pay for their services.

General McClellan has issued a call for fifty volunteers from every regiment in the army to enter the regular service, for the protection of the forts and entrenchments around Washington.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 24.—Prentiss has resigned the command of North Missouri and started West yesterday. He is now West of Brookfield, and is cut off by the rebels—it is supposed a part of Price's forces. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—It appears that there were two fights at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th. The first between five hundred men of the Third Iowa Regiment, with one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Scott, and about four thousand rebels. After a desperate struggle of one hour's duration, in which the Federal troops lost 120 killed and wounded, and all their horses, they retreated slowly for half a mile, hauling their cannon by hand, and took up a position on an eminence and waited an attack, but the enemy did not pursue. Not long after Col. Smith's command of Federal troops, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills Landing by another route and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

Ulysses C. Vannosdoff and Isaac Wilcox have been tried, by court-martial, in St. Louis, on the charge of taking arms against the Government, and found guilty. They were sentenced to be confined at hard labour during the war, and to have their property confiscated for the benefit of the Government. The sentences were subsequently confirmed and carried into effect.

## THE SITUATION IN THE WEST—RECALL OF GEN. WISE.

We have full accounts of the situation in Western Virginia and of the circumstances under which it is supposed Gen. Wise was ordered to report in Richmond, where he arrived on Saturday evening.

On the 14th September, Gen. Floyd encamped with about 3,000 men on the summit of the Big Sewell. Gen. Wise, with the Wise Legion, about 1,700 strong, encamped on the Eastern slope of the Big Sewell. Both Generals commenced entrenching.

On the night of the 16th to 17th, Gen. Floyd retreated to Meadow Bluff, under the impression that the enemy was 15,000 strong, and also threatening the Wilderness road.

Gen. Floyd ordered Gen. Wise to prepare to follow him to cover his rear, which order Gen. Wise failed to execute, for a number of alleged reasons.

On the 18th, Gen. Wise addressed his troops, stating that hitherto he had never retreated but in obedience to superior orders; that the enemy were said to be 15,000 strong, that he did not believe they were as many, but if they were, he thought he could, and was resolved to make a stand in that position; that his men must expect to be attacked from all sides and for successive days, and that all who were not willing to abide the issue, on stepping forward, would be sent to Meadow Bluff.

On the 20th, or 21st, Gen. Lee arrived in Gen. Floyd's camp, and ordered Gen. Wise, if he could do so safely, to fall back. Gen. Wise invited Gen. Lee to judge for himself of the positions. Gen. Lee arrived in Gen. Wise's camp, now called "Camp Defiance," on the 22d, and, after carefully inspecting the ground, ordered Gen. Wise to maintain his position till further orders.

On the 23d, the enemy occupied the Big Sewell, and skirmishing began, and was continued till the evening of the 25th.

The Wise Legion, by the arrival of five companies of infantry and one of artillery, was, by the 23d, reinforced to 9 guns and 2,000 men.

On the night of the 24th, Gen. Lee himself arrived with four regiments and two guns, leaving Gen. Floyd with about 1,500 men and cavalry at Meadow Bluff. On the evening of the 25th Gen. Wise received orders to report immediately to the Secretary of War, and started for Richmond, accompanied by Col. Heningsen, Majors Duffield and Stanard, Captains Farish and Breed, and Lieut. Wise.

Gen. Lee had at Camp Defiance between 5,000 and 5,500 men, with eleven guns. More than 1,500 men, with rifle cannon, would reinforce him by the 26th. The position is one of extraordinary strength. Little skirmishing had taken place, confined to three companies and the artillery of the Wise Legion. Lieut. Howell, of Mississippi, was killed, Capt. Lewis severely wounded, one private killed and three wounded.

The enemy immediately opposed to Wise, on the turnpike, had been made out to amount to between 5,000 and 6,000. 3000 reinforcements had been ascertained, on the 26th, to have reached Gauley bridge.

General Lee, it is said, could not be forced from his position, but easily moved, by a demonstration, Eastward, on his rear.

*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

*From Fortress Monroe and North Carolina.*—The news from Fortress Monroe is very important and interesting. The U. S. propeller Fanny proceeded on Tuesday last with a body of troops to Ocracocke Inlet and entirely destroyed the fortifications which the rebels had abandoned there, destroying the magazine and sinking the cannons, consisting of ten 32 pounders and four heavy eight inch Navy guns. Two rebel privateers, the Winslow and Coffee, ran into Ocracoke, with the intention of carrying off the guns, but on the appearance of the Fanny they left precipitately. This was the most important fort which the rebels held in that vicinity. Col. Hawkins issued a proclamation, which we publish elsewhere. It was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Hatteras.

Major Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot through the heart on the 20th Sept. by private Lannahan, of that Regiment. The cause which provoked the deed was the tying of Lannahan to a cart wheel to be dragged into Washington.


☞See Fourth Page.

## FROM THE CAMPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FISHER'S BATTERY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Our Company ("Scotch Boys," Co. F, 14th Reg't N. C. Vols.,) have been in camp now over three months, during which time we have been greatly blessed, not having to contend with but few cases of serious sickness; at the same time we have been visited by what is termed by some camp diseases, measles and mumps, which we have found to be much worse than those tyrannical invaders we have heard so much of North.

Having dispensed with a portion of our colored cooks, it became necessary to detail cooks from our ranks, and our soldiers bake their bread, fry their meat and make their coffee with perfect content. We suffer some, of course; but the prize to be gained is worth the labor.

Things are quiet here, though we keep a steady look-out for the Hessians; there has been from one to two of their steamers in sight of us for the last week, but they dare not come in gun-shot of our batteries. If Picayune attempts to land them here his reception will be warm.

I notice the Ladies of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh have formed a Soldiers' Relief Society at each place, which is highly praiseworthy of those noble Ladies; and our soldiers need no higher incentive to the discharge of their every duty in the hour of their country's need. We are visited occasionally by Ladies, which gives new life. Our boys learned that they would be visited by Ladies from their own county, which aroused the tender sensibilities of their nature. As the story was told, eyes brightened and beamed with enthusiasm.

Rev. Colin Shaw, of Bladen county, is our Chaplain, —a gentleman of the highest talent. Dr. Jas. A. Miller, of Wilmington, has charge of the general hospital. He is possessed of the finest qualifications.

ONE OF THE COMPANY.

FROM BOGUE ISLAND.—A letter from Camp Burgwyn, Bogue Island, Oct. 2d, from an officer in the 26th (16th) Reg't, stationed there, says,—

"This is a dreary place. I have no idea whether we will be attacked or not. Some of Lincoln's war vessels are constantly prowling around in our waters, sometimes one, sometimes two, three and four. Two are lying near us to-day. I do not know what they are up to."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STAFFORD Co., VA., CAMP BEE, Oct. 2, 1861.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Please publish the following, which is a correct list of the officers of the 1st Regiment of North Carolina State Troops now in Virginia:

Colonel, Mulford S. Stokes, Wilkes County.
Lieut. Col., Mat. W. Ransom, Northampton.
Major, John A. McDowell, Bladen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Company A, | Captain | Skinner, | Chowan County. |
| " B, | " | Brown, | Wilkes " |
| " C, | " | Hines, | New Han. " |
| " D, | " | Scott, | Orange " |
| " E, | " | Wright, | New Han. " |
| " F, | " | Harrell, | Hertford " |
| " G, | " | Latham, | Washin't'n " |
| " H, | " | Reeves, | Martin " |
| " I, | " | Foot, | Wake " |
| " K, | " | Gee, | Halifax " |

Any letters or papers sent to this regiment will be directed to Fredericksburg, 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP ELLIS, FAIRFAX Co. Va. Sept. 28th, 1861.

At a meeting of "The Pee Dee Guards," from Richmond Co. N. C., held for the purpose of expressing our profound sorrow in the death of our late much esteemed friend and fellow soldier, Henry T. Thomas, as also to speak a few words of condolence and cheer to his relatives at home, T. B. Ledbetter was called to the chair, and a committe apointed who drafted the following resolutions, indicative of the feelings of the meeting:

Resolved, That in the death of Henry T Thomas, we recognise the hand of an all-wise and all-merciful God, reminding us of the peculiar danger to which we are subjected as soldiers, and admonishing us at all times to be ready to meet the coming of the dread messenger Death, whether it be in the form of slow and wasting disease, or as a leaden missle, sped amid the raging of battle.

Resolved, That we esteem it a proud heritage to have a brother, father, husband, or son, die in the cause of Southern Independence, and that Henry T. Thomas has left to his kinsmen, a nobler inheritance than all the vain and pompous pageantry of material wealth.

Resolved, That though his mortal remains rest in the soil of Virginia, far away from the home of his childhood, yet we have the satisfaction of announcing to "the loved ones at home," that we have reason to hope, from indications exhibited during the last hours of his illness, that he died in the full enjoyment of divine favor, and that his immortal spirit now rests with his God.

Resolved, moreover, That to his relations we would say, though not desiring to intrude on the sacredness of *their* grief, that as his companions in arms, who fondly loved him, and shared with him all the trials and dangers incident to military life, we claim the privilege of extending to them our heart felt sympathies in this their sad bereavement, and of mingling our tears with theirs.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to "The Fayetteville Observer," with the request that it be published, and copied by other papers of the State.

PETER H. NICHOLSON,
WILLIAM I. EVERETT,
WILIIAM B. McKINNON, } Com.
JAMES S. KNIGHT,
JOHN W. COLE,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PITTSBOROUGH, Sept. 28, 1861.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:*—The ladies of this place, who, ever since the outbreak of the war, have been individually at work for our brave soldiers, finally concluded that they might accomplish more by concerted action. They therefore met in the Court-House, and organized the Soldiers' Aid Society of Chatham county, and elected the following officers: President, Mrs Wm. P. Taylor; Vice Presidents, Mrs B. T. Howze, Mrs George Thompson, Mrs Thos. Harris, Mrs Wright Cotten and Mrs Leach; Treasurer, Miss Lilla London, and Secretary, Miss Ann S. Thompson. A soliciting committee was appointed, who in a few days collected the following amounts and articles, which have been handed in, beside a large subscription list which will be available in a few days.

LIST OF ARTICLES GIVEN TO THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Mrs William P Taylor $5; Mr Small $1 25; Mr Rob't Eubanks 2 pr Socks; Mrs London $3; Miss Mary C London, lint; Miss Ann Waddell $1; Mrs John Manning $1; Mrs Hall $1; Mrs Ihrie $2; Mrs Berry $1; Miss P C Harris $1; Mrs Davis $1; Mrs S Fooshee $2; Miss Finch 2 pr Socks, 1 sheet, 6 yds cloth; Mrs Sutton $1; Mr Henry Hatch 2 pr Socks; A Lady 1 pr Socks; Miss Bettie Miller 6 pin-cushions; Mrs Thomas Hill $5, 3 pr Socks; Mrs William Hadley 2 pr Socks, 1 counterpane, Quilt and pr Pantaloons; Mrs John Burke 1 pr Socks; Miss Mary Fike $1; Miss Eliza Fike $1; Master Frederick Cotten 25 cts; Mrs George W Thompson $2; Mr John B Headen 50 cts; George Rogers $1; L B Bynum 50 cts; Mr Clayter 25 cts; Mr Gad Chaplin $1; Master Alfie Thompson 25 cts; Master George Thompson 25 cts; Mr L Brower $1; Mr Fooshee 3 yds cloth; Mrs Southerland 7 pr Socks, 1 pr Blankets; Mrs Hanks $1, 2 pr Sheets, 2 Spreads; Mr Van Dyne $1; Mr Mann $1; Mrs Caldwell 2 pr Socks, 1 Blanket; Mrs D T Waddell $1; Mrs Brown 1 pr Socks; Mrs William Fooshee $1, 1 pr Socks; Mr J L Bailey $1; Mr John Kerr $1; John McDonald $1; Franklin Hatch 25 cts; Mrs Mary Clark 1 pr Socks and bag of cotton; Talitha Hatley 1 pr Socks; Naomi Hatley 1 pr Socks; Mrs Ellington Wool and Cotton; Mrs Vestal 3 yds Woolen cloth, 1 pr Socks; Mrs Dye 2 pr Socks; Mr Dye 1 neck comfort; Mr Wicker 1 neck comfort; Mr Petty 1 neck comfort; Mrs Mary Haughton $1; Mrs Fooshee 1 neck comfort; Mrs Nat Hill $1, 1 pr Socks; Miss Julia Moore 1 pr Socks; Mr Wesley Clegg 2 yds Woolen cloth; Mrs Milliken 2 counterpanes, 4 pillows and pr Sheets; John Hanks 2 pr Socks; Miss Sallie McClenahan 1 pr Socks; Mrs Frances Mann 1 pr Socks; Mrs Hugh Waddell $2; Mrs Tom Brewer 2 lbs Wool; Miss Biddy Smith 1 Quilt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Messrs. Editors:*—On the 20th Sept. I had the pleasure of witnessing a meeting of the Ladies on Deep river assembled at the Gulf, for the purpose of adopting some method whereby to benefit our brave soldiers, who have gone to fight for our country. After organizing and electing their officers, a committee was appointed to receive contributions and deliver the same to the Treasurer. President, Mrs Laurence J Haughton; Vice Pres't, Mrs Dr. Hays; Treasurer, Mrs Brooks Harris; and Secretary, Miss Annie Frazier.

I am informed that two of the committee, (Mrs J C Hooker and Miss P C Harris,) in one day's ride collected about Sixty Dollars worth of articles. Below is a list of contributions and articles contributed. I am in hopes that the balance of the Committee will go and do likewise, and that they may meet with as good success is my hearty wish.

Mrs B Harris 6 pr Blankets, 25 pr Socks, 2 pr flannel drawers, 12 Handkerchiefs, 2 flannel shirts, 6 Woolen Comforts, 6 pr Gloves, 12 pr woolen Cuffs; J G Fooshee Esq. 12 pr Socks; Mrs Dennis Tysor 5 pr Socks; Mrs D F McIver 2 pr Socks, 1 pr Gloves; Mrs Thos. Goldston 3 pr Socks, 2 Shirts, 1 Blanket, 8 Handkerchiefs; Miss Pattie Goldston (aged 8 years) 1 pr Socks; Miss Abbie Oldham 1 pr Socks; Miss Eliza Oldham 1 pr Socks; Miss S Oldham 7 pr Socks, half bushel sage, 8 yds Woolen cloth; Mrs J J Goldston sen'r 8 pr Socks, 3 yds Jeans, 2 pr Drawers, 2 Blankets, 6 Handkerchiefs; Mrs A J Goldston 6 pr Socks; Mrs B N Watson 6 Blankets, 2 pr Pants; Miss M E Watson 6 pr Socks; Mrs J J Goldston jun'r 2 Blankets, 6 pr Socks, 5 Handkerchiefs; Mrs Nathan Fields 1 pr Socks; Mrs D C Elkins 1 pr Socks; Miss Mary McIntyre 1 Blanket, 6 pr Socks; Mrs Mary McIntyre 3 pr Socks; Mrs John Colville 7 Hbdkfs. 3 pr drawers; Miss C Daurity 1 pr Socks; Miss N Daurity 1 pr Socks; Miss Elizabeth Daurity 1 pr Socks; Mrs R G Frazier 2 Blankets, 9 pr Socks, 5 Handkerchiefs; Miss Fannie Frazier 5 pr Socks; Mrs J C Hooker 12 pr Socks, 2 Comforts, 2 pr drawers; Mrs L J Haughton 25 pr Socks, 15 yds home-made flannel; Miss Lizzie Hooker (aged 7 years) 1 pr Socks; Miss Ida Haughton (aged 8 years) 1 pr Socks; Sallie (a servant of R G Frazier) 1 pr Socks.

I understand that the above articles will be packed and forwarded to their proper destination in a few days.

X. Y. Z.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Military Committee for the County of Robeson acknowledge the following donations for the Robeson troops:

Mrs Judge French, cash, $10 00; Willie R. French, $10 00; Beverly Tucker French, $10 00; Miss Molly J French, $5 00; Miss Berta S French, $5 00; total cash, $40 00.

Mrs Captain Condary Goden, 100 pr Socks; Mrs Berry Goden, 100 pr Socks; Mrs Thomas A Norment, 6 pr Socks and 2 Blankets.

THOS. A. NORMENT, Chm'n.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LADIES OF SAMPSON.

The Ladies of Little Coharie District, Sampson County, N. C. met at Bethel Church, in the vicinity of Owenville, on Thursday the 26th Sept. for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Aid Society. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Dr. D. R. Parker, after which every Lady present enrolled their names as members of a Society to be called the Bethel Soldiers' Aid Society, and proceeded to organize by electing the following officers:

Mrs. T. N. Culbreth, President.
Mrs. M. White and Mrs. B. Parker, Vice Presidents.
Miss Margie A. Owen, Secretary.
Miss Sallie Williams, Treasurer.

After which, the President appointed the following committee to wait on the Ladies of the District and ask them for their contributions to the Society, viz: Mrs John W Mathewis, Mrs John Culbreth, Mrs W F Culbreth, Mrs John R Fisher, Mrs F Cooper, Mrs John T Fort, Mrs W G Fowler, Mrs T Sessoms, Miss Virginia A Owen, Miss Mary J Owen, Miss Martha L Culbreth.

The Rev. L. Culbreth was called upon to address the Society, which he did in a very excellent speech, telling the Ladies that they had commenced a good and a glorious work, hoping that they might do much to relieve our soldiers, &c. After which the treasurer called on the gentlemen present and obtained fifteen dollars. Society again to meet on this day week.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Ladies of Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, have organized themselves into a society, to continue as long as the war lasts, to furnish clothing for our soldiers who are now in the service of the Confederate States. They have now two large boxes ready to send off.

The following are the officers:
Mrs. Wm. C. McNeill, President.
Mrs Mary McEachern, Vice President.
Mrs. S. J. Cobb, Secretary.
Mrs. D. B. McGugan, Treasurer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—This is to correct a short notice inserted in your paper as to the Ladies Association formed in Montgomery county. The Association was formed at Zion Church, but it is the "Association of the Ladies of Montgomery County," and is confined to no particular district or section of the county, its object being to invoke the aid of all the Ladies in the county, and to excite their sympathies for the benefit of those engaged in the defence of our rights. The association has received nearly one hundred dollars in cash by subscription, besides the clothing of various descriptions which has been and will be furnished by the members. We feel a deep interest in the matter, and are exerting ourselves to the utmost, and at some future time will furnish a list of the doings of our Association and the fruits of its labors.

A MEMBER OF THE MONTGOMERY CO. ASSOCIATION.

*Volunteer Contributions to the Army.*—We are pleased to learn that the very useful and patriotic work has been undertaken by Col. Jones, the head of the Passport-Office, to preserve statistical accounts of the immense volunteer contributions daily passing to our armies in Virginia. The information will be of the greatest value and interest, and we hope will be communicated to Congress in the shape of an official bureau report.

The public are by no means aware of the considerable extent of these volunteer contributions, and the degree of assistance they have rendered the Government.

The following were registered yesterday, being one day's receipts:—

J. C. Blocker and T. B. Love, of North Carolina, $1000 worth of clothing and stores, and $371 in money, for the 14th Regiment N. C State Troops.

Colonel Byrd, for the 8th Virginia Regiment, $500 worth of clothing and stores.

Dr. F. A. Bates, of Alabama, $500 worth of clothing and stores for Alabama regiments.

J. B. Clarke and J. W. Gaylord, of N. C., $400 worth of clothing, &c., for the 3d N. C. Regiment.

Mr. Campbell, of Georgia, $10,000 worth of clothing, &c., for various Georgia Regiments.

Mr. Galt, in behalf of the people of his section, for Georgia Regiments, $20,000 worth of clothing, &c.

J. W. Hull, $300 worth of clothing, &c., for the 5th and 11th Alabama Regiments.

M. A. Mausby, $894 worth of clothing, &c., to the 8th Georgia Regiment.

J. H. Montgomery, $100 worth of clothing, &c., to the 13th N. C. Regiment.

Mr. McKenzie and his party, $2000 worth of clothing, &c., to the 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

Rev. Mr. Purifoy, $150 worth of medical and other stores, for the 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops.

R. L. Steele, $300 worth of stores, and $536 in money, for the 13th N. C. Regiment.

Geo. Stewart, $200 worth of clothing and stores, for the 4th Georgia Regiment.

B. L. Waddle, $1500 worth of clothing, for the 11th Alabama Regiment.

J. H. White and others, $3,200 worth of clothing for the 20th Georgia Regiment.

T. S. Wood, $800 worth of clothing for the 4th N. C. State Troops.

Making an aggregate of $48,051 as the amount of one day's contribution to the cause of Southern Independence. The amount is only a fair average of similar contributions for the past forty days. People who are willing to pay thus liberally for the defeat of tyranny cannot be conquered.—*Rich. Examiner, 4th.*

The following passage from a letter bearing date 12th September, written by a gentleman at present a member of a volunteer company in the service of the Confederate Government, to a gentleman in this city, will arouse the indignation of every Southerner:

"The men are selling their Confederate money at a discount of $2 on $12. Our Commissary is buying it up. He has numerous articles for sale, for which he charges exorbitant prices. For instance, paper 50 cents a quire, sugar 30 cents a pound."

*New Rough Rice.*—The first cargo of the season, amounting to 2010 bushels, reached this city on Saturday last from the plantation of E. Barnwell, Esq., Pon Pon. This cargo we learn was sold on arrival, deliverable after being pounded, at $3 per hundred.—*Charleston Courier, 1st.*

*Bit the Dust at Last.*—Among the killed by the Little Platte Bridge disaster was Barclay Coppie, of John Brown raid notoriety, together with five or six men with him, *en route* to join Montgomery's Kansas regiment.

*To Consumers of Kerosene Oil.*—The Mobile Register warns those who are using Kerosene Oil, that in consequence of the scarcity and high price of the article, inflammable and explosive fluids are mixed with the oil, endangering life and property. Those who burn Kerosene should test a small quantity by fire before putting it into lamps.

*Stay Law Unconstitutional.*—The Superior Court for the county of Davidson is in session this week, his Hon. Judge Bailey presiding. On Tuesday morning the Judge announced that he should take up the civil docket as usual, without any regard to the stay law, and that unless defendants had some good cause of continuance, they would be required to try their cases, the stay law notwithstanding. Defendants on this circuit will therefore do well to take notice of this, and be ready for trial. We learn that Judge Howard also holds the same views in regard to the stay law.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

*Davidson Superior Court.*—On the State docket, the only case that attracted much interest was the Hilton case. Some two months since John W. Hilton was arrested on a charge of treason. When the Sheriff went to serve the warrant Hilton made violent resistance; but was overpowered and taken before Judge Saunders, who sent him to prison. The acting Solicitor this week, (Levi Scott, Esq.) as Judge Bailey remarked, very properly abandoned the charge of treason, and only put him on his trial for a misdemeanor, in resisting an officer; whereupon Hilton, through his counsel, Messrs. Gorrell and Waddell, submitted, and the Court fined him twenty-five dollars, and bound him in a bond of five hundred dollars to demean himself as a good citizen of the State and Confederate States.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

We regret to learn that about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in a large stable on the premises of Daniel L. Russell, Esq. in Brunswick county, about thirteen miles from town. From the stable the fire spread to four adjacent barns, which, with their contents, were totally destroyed. In the stable were fifty-five head of horses and mules, every one of which perished. Among these were three pair of valuable carriage and buggy horses and two fine saddle horses. Some few hogs were also burned up. The live stock perished from impossibility of getting to them to take them out, as they crowded against the doors, preventing their being opened. Before they could be broken open, it was too late, so rapid was the progress of the fire. Luckily, owing to the season of the year, the contents of the barns were not of much value. The whole loss will probably be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and will occasion Mr. Russell serious inconvenience, as his large crop is yet to harvest, and his whole draught stock has been swept off.

The time when the fire broke out—the fact that it broke out simultaneously in two separate places, and where no light had been used since early the night before, leads to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary.—*Wil. Journal.*

*Salt.*—The supply of salt is becoming a question of great, overshadowing, we might almost say, vital importance. The producing price of the sea salt made by atmostpheric evaporation in the south of France, Spain, and Italy, is not more than two or three cents a bushel. The American Consul at Cadiz declares the average wholesale price of Cadiz salt to be three and a half cents per bushel. The manufacture of the American salt by the same atmostpheric evaporation has been always so misunderstood that about three-fourths of the evaporating power is lost in the actual process of making salt. By controlling the evaporating power salt can be made in America as cheap and good as it is made in the south of Spain or France. There is a good deal of difference between the price of an article thus produced and the price of $1,50 a bushel. The article which can be thus cheaply manufactured is a sea salt, like the Turk's Island salt. The benefit of this process ought to be secured to the public, and not be permitted to enure to the benefit of private stockholders.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

*Salt.*—We are glad to learn that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company have made preparations for transporting salt from the works on their road, at Saltville, Smythe co., as rapidly as it can be manufactured; and that notice of the quantities it will transport per week has been given to the owners of the Salines. Within a week or two past this road has brought down very large quantities of the article from the Salines, as well as four thousand bushels of New Orleans salt. Whether this action of the railroad will relieve the market and put the price down to reasonable figures, will depend upon the success of speculators in getting control of it, and holding it in quantities to make it scarce during the packing season.

In order to prevent this sharp practice of the speculators, it might be well for individuals, or clubs of individuals, to send orders direct to the manufacturers at Saltville, Smythe co., Va., accompanied by checks on any of the banks of Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, or Norfolk, for the purchase money. The name of the manufacturing firm is Buchanan, Stuart & Co. We believe the price at Saltville is seventy-five cents a bushel, together with the cost of the barrel or sack it may be shipped in, which is added.

This firm itself holds a monopoly of the business, and have put their price too high; the usual price at the Salines having heretofore been fifty cents. We believe, however, that seventy-five cents will satisfy them, as it certainly should do, being, if we are correctly informed, from four to six times the cost of the article. On the principle, however, of "Live and let live," the public may be willing to stand seventy-five cents as a war price. By sendiug orders direct to the Salines, the public will immediately be able to discover whether the manufacturers are willing to supply the article to consumers rather than to speculators and whether the railroads are as ready to bring it down to the public as to large dealers. If the manufacturers will fill these small orders, and if the railroads will bring down the salt thus ordered, in preference to the car loads and train loads sent down to speculators, we think the monopoly will be crushed, and the price of salt reduced to a fair figure. We see no other mode of checking the speculation going on in this necessary of life, and we suggest its trial in time for the people to procure their supplies before the hog-killing season.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

*Sufficiency of Pork in the South.*—The apprehensions of our people in regard to the deficiency of bacon in the future, says the Petersburg Express, are not well founded, if we can rely upon the statistics of the "hog crop" of the United States as given in the census report of 1850. According to that report, the fact appears (surprising, doubtless, to many of our readers) that of the 30,354,000 hogs raised in all the States and Territories of the United States, the Southern States, *exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri*, produced 15,804,353, or considerably more than one-half! The number of hogs in Kentucky is reported at 2,891,163 and in Missouri at 1,702,624. So that, with Kentucky and Missouri, the Southern States raise upwards of twenty millions of hogs, against ten millions in the Yankee States.

*The Sequestration Act.*—We learn that within the past two days, since which the Receivers have got fairly to work, over one hundred cases, amounting at least to $200,000 of alien enemies' property, have been brought before them.

In one case, the property of a non-resident, now at the North, will be to the amount of $75,000 in real estate and negroes.

In another the sum of $20,000, invested in a plantation and negroes, will be added to the Receivers' funds.—*Charleston Courier.*

## THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28.—Gen. Price's official report of the battle of Lexington has been received. The following is the closing paragraph: "Our entire loss in the series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great—about 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White and Grover, Major Van Horne, and one hundred and eighteen other commissioned officers; five pieces of artillery and two mortars; three thousand stand of infantry arms; a large number of saddles; about seven hundred and fifteen horses; many cavalry equipments, and teams, amounting to more than $100,000 worth; besides commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, we obtained the restoration of the great seal of the State and the public records which were stolen from the proper custody; and about nine hundred thousand dollars in money which the banks of this place (Lexington) had been robbed of, and which I caused to be returned."

Federal officers from Lexington say that a few men of the Jackson Legislature had assembled in that town and passed an ordinance of secession. They were discussing an act confiscating the property of persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy.

*Mulligan's Regiment at St. Louis.*—ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Col. Mulligan's regiment arrived here yesterday and will be paid off.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the rebels intend to remain at Lexington for some time, and prepare for a good engagement there. Many persons say that if Fremont is energetic and rapid in his movements, he can cut off Price's chances of escape and obtain a brilliant victory.

*Stirring News from the far West—Arkansas threatened with Invasion by the Federals.*—The Memphis Avalanche, of last Monday, has the following special dispatch:

FORT SMITH, Sept. 26.—A proclamation of Gen. McCulloch, dated Headquarters, Camp Jackson, Sept. 25, says:

Kansas Lane and Montgomery have defeated a Missouri regiment under Col. Hunter, and have burned Osceola.

I need three regiments of infantry immediately. I will accept them for twelve months.

Let all those who have arms bring them, as the arms turned over by the State may fall into the hands of those nearest to them. Let those who wish to serve their State rally to her defence at once.

BEN. McCULLOCH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The engagement referred to in the above dispatch, in which a regiment of Missourians are reported to have been repulsed, occurred in Kansas. The following dispatch, which we get from a Northern source, gives the particulars:

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 22.—The Times of this morning, learns that a fight took place at Marrietown between 600 Federal troops, under Col. Johnston, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were routed with the loss of 7 killed, and 100 horses and all their tents and supplies taken. Our force lost two privates killed and 60 wounded. Col. Johnston, while riding at the head of his men, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed.

*Important from Kentucky.*—From the Memphis Avalanche, of Thursday, we take the following important intelligence;

We learn through a gentleman who reached here yesterday from Kentucky, some important information in regard to that State, which, if true, will show how completely some of her citizens are given over to Lincoln.

Our informant states that the Legislature had passed an act in regard to native Kentuckians found in arms against the Government, whether in the Confederate army or not, and making the penalty for such an offence, *death!*

This barbarous law will but have the effect to drive many a wavering Kentuckian to our side. Soon a Jeff. Thompson will arise there, and retaliate as fearfully as the original promises to do. It would seem that the Lincolnites generally "overdo" things.

But perhaps the real strife will occur in regard to another act passed by the Legislature, to the effect that Kentucky will pay her portion of the tax levied by Lincoln to carry on the war of subjugation. People may submit to being shot themselves, but when called upon to perform that office for their brothers, friends, and neighbors, it is a demand that all the "loyalty" in the world could not enforce.

*The Despotism and Terrorism in Kentucky.*—A perfect reign of terror has been established in Kentucky, and the infamous Legislature seconds the Lincoln invaders in all their atrocities.

Orders of arrest have been issued for more than 200 of the first citizens of Louisville, many of whom have already been Bastiled. One of our latest Tennessee papers says:

Dr. Johnson, senator from Paducah, left Frankfort on Friday night, and says that senators Irvan, from Calloway, and Silvertooth, from Fulton and Hickman counties, and Ewing, representative from Logan county, with several others, have been arrested at Frankfort. Rev. J. T. Hendrick, of Paducah, Ky., had been compelled to flee from the place.

Gov. Magoffin is not allowed to go outside of the city limits, guards being placed around the city to prevent his escape. He says that the feeling is almost universal in favor of the South.

*Call for more Troops in Tennessee.*—Gov. Harris, in obedience to Gen. Johnston's requisition, has called out the reserve of thirty thousand troops from this State, for the raising of which the Legislature made provision by special enactment last May.

This is another evidence of the energy with which military matters are being pushed in the Mississippi valley under the new regime.

*The Indian Tribes in the South-West.*—Intelligence from the Southwest, received yesterday in this city, confirms the reported success of General Pike and Major Rector in negotiating treaties of amity and alliance with numerous powerful Indian tribes in the Southwest. The result of these treaties will be to put at the disposal of the Confederate States from 3,000 to 5,000 armed warriors for service in the Southwest.

Major Rector, who conceived the idea of conciliating the Indian tribes, which, with General Pike he has so successfully consummated, has been for many years the agent of the Federal Government in Arkansas, and has exercised a vast influence over the Western tribes. It was through his instrumentality that Billy Bowlegs was induced to abandon Florida, and make his home in the West.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d.*

*The Mounted Rangers in the West.*—On the 17th ult., Captain Pate's company of Mounted Rangers assailed an entrenched camp of Unionists over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, in Boone county, Va. The Unionists made no resistance with the exception of firing one gun, and took to their heels for safety. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number, three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone court-house, and have been committing various depredations in the county.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

*From the Army of the Potomac—Grand Movement expected—Speech of President Davis.*—The Lynchburg Republican of 2d, has the following important intelligence:—

President Davis reached the Junction on Monday, and was received by a regiment from his own State—Mississippi, and in response to their enthusiastic reception of him, made them a short address, in the course of which he told them "that they had work before them—work of the most important kind—work in which he had come to bear with them his part. He did not intend to say to them "go and do this," but he intended when the hour came, to say to them, "come, follow me." He intended to lead them himself on to glorious victory or a patriot soldier's honorable grave." Our informant describes the effect of President Davis's speech as perfectly electrical. The light of battle shone in every eye, while the cry of "lead us on," "lead us on," burst from every lip. Immediately after the conclusion of his address, the President took a special train and was conveyed to the advance of our lines near Fairfax, where his presence was welcomed with the same enthusiasm which had greeted him at the Junction. That we shall hear exciting news to-day or to-morrow from this section we have not a doubt, nor should we be surprised to have the pleasing duty to perform in a few days of announcing to our readers a great victory won by our gallant army, and to congratulate them that the Southern flag is waving in proud triumph over the city of Washington.

The enemy, who had advanced their lines on Sunday, and taken possession of the line of hills occupied by our army, suddenly and unaccountably withdrew to their entrenchments at Arlington and Alexandria on Monday. This movement was not anticipated by our Generals, and can only be accounted for upon the supposition that they felt themselves unsafe unless protected by their fortifications.

*The Crisis Gathering on the Potomac.*—We have been careful in our statements of the movements of the army on the Potomac, not to risk the truth of the merely popular and vague reports that reach us. Yesterday, however, we obtained information that puts beyond all reasonable doubt or speculation, the imminence of an early general action on the line of the Potomac. Our readers may rely upon the absolute truth of the statement that the enemy has crossed the Potomac with the bulk of his forces, and that there are, at present, by an estimate which puts the matter out of doubt, one hundred thousand Federal troops on the Virginia side of the river.—*Rich. Examiner, 4th.*

*Gone Under.*—The Fredericksburg Herald confirms the rumor of the sinking of one of Lincoln's pirate craft in the Potomac, below Mathias Point, last Friday or Saturday. The Herald says "it is believed generally to be the same one that Capt. Walker's battery 'peppered' on Wednesday at Freestone Point. Others are of opinion that it is the vessel which received a warm salute from the batteries at Acquia Creek this day week. Be this as it may, the smokestack and the wheel of the submerged vessel show pretty clearly that Lincoln, in calling the roll of his blockading fleet, will find one less next time."

*From the Potomac.*—The Fredericksburg Recorder says that the steamer fired into by Smith's battery, on Tuesday, sunk that night at Yates's bar, 18 miles below Acquia Creek, and that Walker has disabled two ships near Cockpit Point, and has them in a fix.

*"In a Fix."*—We learn from a gentleman just from the Potomac that Capt. Walker's battery now at Cockpit Point, has so disabled two ships that they are unable to move, and that "Lindsay" is now in a condition to prevent them from receiving provisions or being assisted by other ships. We hope to hear by next advices that he has ships, crew and all quite safe.—*Fred. Recorder.*

The Federals, true to their natural instincts, are burning the dwellings and plundering the property of citizens of Fairfax county, and families are flying from their desolated homes for places of safety. A day of reckoning will surely come, and if we read the signs of the times aright, that day is not far distant. A report prevails that the enemy, after burning the dwellings at Falls Church, were driven back towards their fortifications by our troops. Certain it is, that Col. Tom Taylor's Kentucky regiment drove the Hessians from Munson's Hill, a few days ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A company to-day visited Mount Vernon, the estate of the late John A. Washington, recently killed near Cheat Mountain, and brought away about 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats and 70 pounds of fish, all of which has been stored in the Commissary's Department at Alexandria. [Our forces having retired to Fairfax C. H., the scoundrels have commenced their thieving operations.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 28.—Large numbers of suspected persons of this city have been confined, by order of the Government, in a private house.

Our troops [Federal] took possession of Munson's Hill last night.

So effectually have measures been taken on the Potomac, that vessels no longer pass up or down, without undergoing a destructive fire. The navigation is actually closed.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2d.—The Louisville Journal, of the 30th ult., says that reliable news of the taking of Manchester, in Clay county, Ky., by Zollicoffer, has been received there. The Journal reports a large number of arrests in different counties.

Passengers by to-day's trains report that martial law was declared in Louisville to-day.

*Prisoners Returned.*—Fifteen of the men captured by the Yankees at Rich Mountain (13 Virginians and 2 Georgians,) have been discharged and returned to Richmond, via Baltimore and Old Point.

They give a list of 142 others, including upwards of 100 private citizens of Virginia, who are still confined in the "*pens*" at Columbus, Ohio. They say their treatment is atrocious. They are put into stalls, like cattle, without one single article of furniture, and no bedding or blanket, and fed on scanty rations of crackers and mess pork. One of the brutal incidents related is as follows:—

One of the wounded soldiers, taken at Rich Mountain, had been shot by a ball through the mouth, fracturing his jaw, after he had surrendered. As he was standing among his Yankee capturers, a Federal Colonel rode up to him with a cocked pistol, demanding, with a fearful oath, "if he was one of the d—d rebels who had been shooting at his men." The soldier did not reply, when the brave Yankee officer, with another brutal oath, discharged his pistol in his mouth.

On passing through York, Pa., one of our prisoners was approached by a respectable looking person. The man whispered to his ear that "it would be death to speak his sentiments, but to tell the people in Virginia that the Yankees were going to h—ll as fast as they could." This was the only evidence of "a Northern man with Southern principles" encountered by our soldiers in all of their sojourn and travel in the North.

*The Lincoln Army.*—The New York Tribune of the 21st inst., estimates the whole number of volunteers at 350,000, of whom 80,000 have been discharged by expiration of term, 10,000 have deserted, and 10,000 proved inefficient from disease, leaving in the field 250,000, with a net increase of 1000 a day.—*Charleston Courier.*

## LATE NORTHERN NEWS!

The Petersburg Express has New York papers to the 30th ult., and fills a paper with extracts. We cull the following items:—

The New York Herald of Monday, gives the following from its Washington special:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29

*Another Little Bethel Affair—Deplorable Mistake—several Yankees killed by their own friends.*—The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. When about a half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Irish (Philadelphia) regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for Rebels Capt. Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Friedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Bryant ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many conflicting stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Colonel Owen's regiment to fall back to camp.

The killed were 5, wounded 21, several mortally.

There are reports of others being killed, but no positive information has so far been obtained concerning them.

*Wanton Destruction of Property.*—The conduct of the Federal troops to-day while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from $30,000 to $40,000, including houses with their contents, but which were untenanted, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners.

*Feints of the Rebels.*—The most probable theory is, from what can be gathered, the rebels are making feints of retreat as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambuscades.

*Secession Feeling in Baltimore, Etc.*—Recent developments show that Baltimore is yet rotten to the core on the subject of loyalty.

A private was summarily shot to-day by his superior officer for insubordination in refusing to perform duty.

*Recruiting for the Army.*—The recruiting business seems to have reached a stand still in New York. We find the following in a New York paper of Monday:

At one office in this city there has been no enlistment for several days past, and not more than two men have been transferred to Governor's Island during the whole week. The cavalry office in Hudson street and the offices for the Twelfth infantry have not fared any better than the general service offices.

*Nine dead Yankee Captains on one Train.*—A New York paper of Monday says:

The funeral of the late Captain Jas. McQueen, of Company B, fifteenth regiment, New York State Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. The deceased, it may be remembered, was killed by a fall from his horse, while performing duty with his regiment in Virginia, on the 18th inst., about two miles from Alexandria. Eight dead captains, from various other regiments, were also brought to Jersey City by the

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1861.


"NORFOLK NEWS."—We well recollect, when a boy, during the war of 1812, some great event was published in the Norfolk, Va. papers which turned out to be utterly unfounded. For years afterwards, such "bogus" stories, (as they are now called, in the slang language of the day,) were always set down as "Norfolk News."

We fear that Norfolk has not changed since the war of 1812. For on Friday last we had the most thrilling account of a great victory by Gen. Lee over Gen. Rosencranz, the mortally wounding of the latter, and the precipitate retreat of the yankees from Western Virginia. The story was told with so many particulars, there were so many respectable gentlemen, to say nothing of an Ohio paper, given as authority for it, that we could not help giving credit to it—perhaps our wishes helped to make us credulous. But it turns out that the whole story is a fabrication of Mr. Crockett, who, unlike his namesake David, failed to "be sure that he was right before going ahead." The publication of the Norfolk Day Book is inexcusable, because, along with Mr. Crockett, came 13 others, none of whom had heard any such event, and they were as likely to hear of as Mr. Crockett; and an appeal to them would have shown the Day Book that the story was a fable.

The battle was said to have been fought on the 26th and 27th. But authentic intelligence has been received at Richmond as late as the 29th, at which time nothing but daily skirmishes had taken place, without serious loss on either side. Our own loss, during the entire continuation of the skirmishing, had not exceeded two men killed and a few wounded. The armies were within a mile and a half of each other, and not materially different in numbers. Rosencranz had about 60,000. Lee not much less, as he had been joined by Gen. Loring, with about 4,000.

There was a considerable fall of snow in the encampments on Friday night last.

P. S. Later intelligence received on Friday evening at Richmond states no material change—no battle.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The reader will see that the lists of contributions to this great cause occupy considerable space in to-day's paper. We do not grudge it. When we solicited the lists in this county for publication, we knew that we were giving some trouble to the committees appointed by the Sheriff (which they have cheerfully encountered,) and enailing a good deal upon ourselves. But in our view there was no higher public duty than that of clothing our noble volunteers, and we believed that it would only be accomplished by keeping the subject constantly before the public. We were not mistaken. Letters received from other counties speak of their having been stirred to efforts by what they see doing here; and not a paper do we issue but that it reminds some one or other, even amongst ourselves, of what might otherwise be forgotten or neglected. The unflagging liberality of this town and county has drawn forth the highest compliments from other parts of the State, particularly from Raleigh, Chapel Hill and Pittsboro', and has excited those and doubtless other places to emulate it.

So, we repeat, we do not grudge the space the lists fill. By the way, on last Wednesday a letter was received here from a member of the 5th Regiment of State Troops, stating that twelve men from Cumberland, but not in a Cumberland company, were in a deplorable state of destitution. The letter fell into the hands of the President of the Ladies' Aid Society, who, considering that she had no right to use the funds of the Society which had been collected for the *companies* from the town and county, devoted the day, raining as it was, to collecting a sufficiency of cash to purchase shoes, socks, shirts and some other articles of clothing for the twelve; and in less than 24 hours after receipt of the letter a box was on the way to Manassas. There's energy that would shame many a man! In a note to one of the Directors (we wish we were at liberty to publish the whole) the President says,—

"I know some of the men whose names were given in the letter to be extremely poor, and my heart melted as I remembered that two of the little motherless children of C—— B——, one of the twelve, told me that they had written to their father, "please to send them some clothes." He, poor fellow, naked himself, must be harrowed in the depth of his feeling by such a request—for he has no money to send them."

SHIVERING SOLDIERS.—The following extract from a letter to the Wilmington Journal, from a volunteer in Gen. Holmes's division, will animate those who are at work for the soldiers, and stir up those who are not yet alive to the necessities of the case:—

"It is cold here at night, and we want warm clothing and blankets badly. The State gave us a blanket apiece, but they are not much thicker or warmer than a piece of homespun. We cannot get overcoats. Our friends at home must not forget us. If blankets cannot be bought, every family ought to send one of their own to some poor shivering soldier. It is not very pleasant to lie down on the cold ground, with only one poor apology for a blanket to lie on and cover with too. We have had frost two mornings, and am sure we will see plenty in the morning."

THE ENEMY NOT YET COME.—The Wilmington Journal of Friday learns from Camp Wyatt, Confederate Point, that "A steam ship of about 800 tons passed the camp yesterday, heading to the South. There were no signs of any vessel in sight this morning. A large ship, full of men, was off the bar yesterday evening."

We rejoice to learn from the Journal and from private sources, that great progress has been made lately in the defences, and a feeling of comparative security exists.

LIEUT. COL. STARR.—A correspondent at Camp Fayetteville, in a letter which reached us in seven days, desires us to express his gratification (as we certainly do our own,) at the promotion of our townsman, who received every vote, 104 in all, in his own company, and 24 in the Independent Company. "Strict disciplinarian as he is, his company respect and love him," says the writer.

GEN. HILL.—We learn by a gentleman from Camp Fayetteville, that Gen. Hill has left the Peninsula of Virginia, and gone, by order of the War Department, to the Northern coast of our own State—Gen. Anderson having charge of the Southern, at Wilmington.

HYDE AND BEAUFORT COUNTIES.—A "Citizen of New Hanover" writes as follows to the Wilmington Journal:

"Having just made a visit to these counties I am able to say that the citizens there are thoroughly aroused, united, and determined to resist unto death. There are about two thousand Northerners already at Hatteras, and if the late storm damaged them, it was not known when I left. The people there have stood their ground valiantly since the invasion, and all hands are anxious and ready to drive the invaders from our soil. With the exception of Hatteras—a place so isolated and composed of such inhabitants that it has hardly ever been considered a part of North Carolina—none of the people of Hyde proper have ever thought of submitting or taking the oath."

DEATH OF HENRY R. SAVAGE.—It is but a few days since we announced the death of the President of the Cape Fear Bank, and we regret to learn this morning that death has taken from the institution another excellent officer and estimable gentleman. Henry R. Savage, Esq., its Cashier, died on the evening of the 3d inst. at Alleghany Springs, Va. This is a great loss to the Bank

SALT.—The Wilmington Journal says that Messrs. Wilkinson and Morse are making 12 bushels of excellent salt a day on Wrightsville Sound, employing 4 hands, 2 by day and 2 by night, and that they are selling it at $1 50 a bushel. We would suppose that $4 50 a day to each hand would tempt others, even if patriotism fail to do so, to engage in the same sort of manufacture.

AN OUTRAGE.—What can be the meaning of the strange proceeding which has called forth the following indignant protest from the gallant First Regiment?—

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Fayetteville, near Yorktown, Va., on motion, Capt. C. M. Avery was called to the Chair, and Lieut. R. Mallett appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take the sense of the Officers of this Regiment relative to the change of our title. On motion of Lt. Thigpen, Capts. R. J. Ashe, W. W. McDowell and Lt. B. R. Huske were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee withdrew, and in a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Richmond Dispatch and Examiner, the N. C. State papers, and the Charleston Mercury, for publication:

Whereas, on the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1861, to our surprise and mortification, an order from Col. J. G. Martin, Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, was read, directing that this Regiment should in future be known as the 19th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That having been the *first* Regiment from North Carolina to enter the State of Virginia; the *first* Regiment from any State to meet and repulse the invader; the *first* Regiment to receive the approbation of our countrymen by resolutions of their National and State councils: that having been entrusted by the people of North Carolina with a Flag, upon whose folds is inscribed "The First Regiment of North Carolina," by the hands of our country-women; and that having been exposed to the dangers of battle and endured the hardships of camp, in this our only campaign as the First Regiment, we do hereby enter, in behalf of those whose graves may be seen, humble though they be, in sight of their trials and labors; in the name of those whose enfeebled health attests their patience and fortitude; and in the name of those who yet live, proud of their appellation and of the associations of which it reminds them, our most earnest protest against this change.

Resolved, That we have shown by all of our actions since the call for Volunteers, our earnest desire to promote the good of the cause, and that while we are still willing to make further sacrifices for the same purpose, we are not willing to surrender our name to minister to the caprice of any one, or to subserve the convenience of a few Office Clerks, and that we will never submit to such an imposition until we have exhausted every means of redress, consistent with our efficiency and character.

C. M. AVERY, Ch'n.

R. MALLETT, Sec'y.

THE LAFAYETTE COMPANY.—An election was held by this Company, (Co. F, 1st Reg't N. C. Vols., near Yorktown, Va.,) on Monday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. Starr to the Lieut Colonelcy, and such other vacancies as might occur by promotion. The following was the result, attained with great unanimity:

Captain—Frank N. Roberts.
1st Lieut.—John A. Pemberton.
2d Lieut.—George Sloan.
Jr. 2d Lieut.—Benj'n Rush, Jr.

And the following appointments of non-commissioned officers have been made by Capt. Roberts and confirmed by Col. Lee:

1st Sergeant—D. McR. O'Hanlon.
2d Sergeant—James T. Rose.
3d Sergeant—John N. Prior.
4th Sergeant—D. M. McDonald.
5th Sergeant—John Witmore.
1st Corporal—John McRae.
2d Corporal—George B. Atkins.
3d Corporal—Wm. M. Parker.
4th Corporal—J. R. McDonald.

OUR REGIMENTS.—The Milton Chronicle inquires whether the 35 North Carolina Regiments in the field average 1000 each, or is the aggregate only 20,000? We are assured that the 1st contains 1408 rank and file, and it was stated that the two which went to Wilmington a few days ago had 1100 each. We have not a doubt that the Regiments will average more than 1000. It is a sign of the enthusiasm with which North Carolina has gone into the contest, that volunteers do not stop at the minimum number, in a company, but almost always exceed the maximum.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Front Royal, Va., all of typhoid fever, C. Reichel and John Adams, of Co. D, 11th N. C. Volunteers, John Howell, of Co E, P. E. Bulling, J. B. Venable, and D. C. Ziegle, of Co. F, same Regiment.

At Louisa C. H., Va., on the 6th ult., Mr. N. L. Dancey, a private in Capt. Craige's Rowan company, from a wound received at Manassas.

### To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

Within the last few weeks I have had numerous solicitations from the different Counties of this District, to announce myself a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States.

I have refrained from pursuing this course, in the hope, that the people of the District would take some public action in the matter. The election is near at hand, and it is time that something should be done.

I do not desire to have the appearance of forcing myself upon the District, but I have been induced to believe, by representations made to me by gentlemen from every county in the District, that a portion of the people desire to vote for me at the ensuing election.

I have not sought the position; for whilst I am aware of the honor it confers, I am equally convinced of the responsibilities appertaining to it.

At a critical period of our country's history like the present, it is the duty of every person to accept of whatever post may be assigned him. If a majority of the people should think proper to assign me to this distinguished position, I should feel flattered by the manifestation of their partiality and should feel it my duty to serve them, as far as my humble ability would admit.

It was to me a source of regret that I was prevented by severe illness from discharging my duty to the District in the Provisional Congress, but I had the consolation to know that the interests of our people were ably represented by my distinguished colleague, Hon. Geo. Davis.

In regard to a canvass of the District I do not believe that the people desire anything of the kind, as divisions might result therefrom. Too much speech-making was one of the greatest evils under the old government and was one of the principal causes of its downfall.

At the present time, nothing is more to be deprecated than useless divisions, for the public interests demand a perfect union of our people, and the application of all their energies to the prosecution of the unjust and iniquitous war now waged against us.

Respectfully, T. D. McDOWELL.

THE RING OF THE TRUE METAL.—The following is from a distinguished lawyer of Washington, N. C., to the paper in that town:—

*To the Editor of the Dispatch—Dear Sir:* You are kind enough in your paper of the 24th inst. to mention my name as a suitable representative of this District in Congress. Perhaps, under other circumstances, I might think that I could render some service in that capacity, and should not feel at liberty to decline such an honor, if my fellow citizens were disposed to confer it on me. But now, when a public enemy is at the threshold of the county in which I live, threatening its inhabitants with invasion, I think it is my duty to discard all other thoughts than that of joining my fellow-countrymen in taking up arms to repel the invasion. Such is my purpose; and so long as this invasion lasts, I am ambitious of no other employment than that of an humble soldier in the cause of our country. In order that the mention of my name may not possibly interpose any obstacle in the way of selecting a representative for whom all can cheerfully vote, I request you to publish this Card. With thanks for your kind mention of my name,

I am, yours, &c.,
WILL. B. RODMAN.

Sept. 28, 1861.

MEETING IN SAMPSON.—It is proper to state, that no account of a late meeting in Sampson to appoint delegates to a District Convention at Goldsboro', has been received at this office, and that the proceedings appeared in the Wilmington Journal two days after the Convention itself was held.

WHEAT AGAINST RYE.—The use of rye as a substitute for coffee is said to have advanced the price of rye at Richmond to $3 a bushel. No such extortion has been attempted here—indeed we may almost say that *no* extortion has been attempted here—but if it should be, it may be as well to know that wheat is a better substitute for coffee than rye.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—A quantity of 5 cent stamps will be ready for delivery at Richmond by the middle of this week.

THE LEXINGTON VICTORY.—This event still grows in importance. See the extract from Gen. Price's official report—all of it that has come to hand. He shows the trifling loss, as compared with the yankee accounts, of 25 killed and 72 wounded. He says, and the yankees now admit, that he recovered $900,000 in money and restored it to the banks which had been robbed of it.

The St. Louis Evening News, a Lincoln paper, says the fall of Lexington is "a heavy reverse to our arms in Missouri, and to the Confederates it "secures possession of about 4000 stand of arms, 700 cavalry horses, with their equipments, a considerable quantity of ammunition, several pieces of artillery, and the most important city of Western Missouri."

Mulligan and his Irish regiment were from Chicago. The Tribune of that city says,—

"But one sentiment prevails in the ranks of our gallant Irish Brigade, and that is to demand that they be re-officered and led into the field, to revenge their reverses and win back their noble commander. And they will do it. Let them be generously cared for, for they have wrought well and gloriously. They will remain at Quincy until they are paid off. Let them be at once re-armed and accoutred, and this time with the best that can fall to the soldier's lot. They have shown themselves worthy the best."

This is note-worthy. "Let them be at once re-armed." Why they were discharged on parol, taking an oath not again to take up arms till regularly exchanged. But here is an infamous proposition to go at once into service again. Well, if they are as great scoundrels as the Tribune, it is hoped that they will be captured again, and either hanged or shot—one or the other, we believe, being the penalty for breaking such a parol.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS!—The N. Y. correspondent of the London Times deludes that paper with an idea that the North can pay $200,000,000 a year of taxes into the U. S. Treasury, and the Times rather admits that it can; though it says that the United States will, after an existence of only eighty years, have to establish a system of taxation as complicated and all-embracing as that of England itself, the most heavily burthened country in the world, after an existence of eight centuries.

It is probably true that the United States *could* have stood such an amount of taxation a year or two ago. But to show how little able the North is now to stand it, we copy the following from a late New Orleans Bee:—

"It is entirely certain that, whatever course the Yankees may pursue, they have pretty effectually involved themselves in general bankruptcy. The newspapers of the North sedulously conceal the deplorable evidences of this fact from the public eye, but every now and then a refugee from the North furnishes information corroborative of our statement. A gentleman of high character and intelligence reached here a day or two ago, having baffled the spies of the Yankee Government. We learn through him something of the state of affairs in New York. Out of some two hundred and fifty first-class merchants—men who were regarded as impregnable, only thirteen have thus far met their obligations. All the rest are bankrupt. Of the small-fry who have failed, it may be said "their name is legion." A few months ago a prominent business firm rented a magnificent store in a fashionable part of Broadway on a lease of ten years at the rate of $35,000 per annum—not an astonishing price for the situation and the times. In the midst of the existing crisis this house failed, and the lease became null. The same establishment was quite recently taken, after considerable difficulty, by a wholesale firm desirous of selling off their stock at retail. This lease is for one year, and the sum agreed to be paid is $5000. In the purlieus of upper tendom we understand that splendid mansions, erewhile the residences of the opulent and the gay, may now be had for one fourth the amount of rent demanded a half year ago. Beggary and destitution brood over the mighty city, and its denizens look with fearful anxiety to the coming winter, when the poor will be exposed to the horrors of starvation.

We cannot say we feel much sorrow for the actual or prospective sufferings of the people of the North. They are the consequences of their own evils and excesses. Had they not sought to oppress the South, the Union would not have been broken. Had they not strived to maintain it by violence, war, with all the shocking results to them, would not have followed. They will understand the lesson by experience, but, as usual, when it is too late.—*New Orleans Bee.*

CONFISCATION.—The Confederate Commissioner in New Orleans has discovered that Wm. B. Astor of New York owns 600 shares of stock in the Bank of Louisiana, worth, in ordinary times, $150 a share, or $90,000, also, that Astor and Opdike own a large amount of real estate in New Orleans.

We shall not be surprised if Astor dies a bankrupt.

At Wake Superior Court, last week, Judge Osborne presiding, James B. Strickland was tried for the murder of Simeon Wilkins, a volunteer in Col. Clarke's regiment, at Boon Hill, in Johnston County. Mr. Attorney General Jenkins appeared for the State, and Messrs. Sidney A. Smith and Kemp P. Battle for the prisoner. The defendant was convicted of murder, but has appealed to the Supreme Court.

A negro man was convicted of arson, and sentenced be hanged on the 1st November.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Thursday last a Box containing warm clothing to the amount of $55, purchased by the Association, together with contributions of Blankets, Shirts, Drawers, Neck Comforts, Socks, Overcoats, Towels, Pillow Cases, Bandages, Starch, Soap, Blackberry Wine, Combs, Brushes, Spreads, Hops, Cologne, Sage, Tracts, from Mrs D McLaurin, Mrs Jonathan Evans, Mrs E J Hale, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs Sherwood, Miss Mary Newby, Mrs Sikes from Bladen, Mrs Dye, Mrs Dr Robinson, Sen, Mrs Dr Robinson Jun, Mrs H C Robinson, Mrs Jefferson Robinson, Mrs Wm Anderson, Mrs Jesse Hawley, Mrs J C Haigh, Mrs Wm Haigh, was sent to Manassas to the Company of Capt. Sinclair in charge of an efficient nurse employed by the Association

Additional Cash Subscriptions: Miss Mary McKenzie $2, Miss Florence Maffitt $4, Miss M R Maffitt $4, Mrs James N Smith $2, Mrs Hector McAlister $1, Miss Annie McAlister $2, Mrs James McAlister $1 50, Master Alexander McAlister 50cts; Mrs Levi Wade $1, Mrs C E Robinson $2.—Total $20.

Special contributions for Recruits from Cumberland, twelve in number, in Capt. Jones's Company, 5th Regiment State Troops, are also acknowledged, from Mr A A McKethan $5 and twenty five prs woolen Socks, Mr E J Lilly $5, Mr Henry Lilly $5, His Honor the Mayor $5, Mrs T S Lutterloh $5, Mrs Dr Foulkes $2 50.—Total $27 50.

Twenty dollars of the above amount was expended for shoes at a handsome discount from Mr. C. E. Leete; five dollars for shirts at also a liberal discount from Mr. Joseph Ottarburg, and the remainder in flannel shirts. Contributions from Mrs. T. C. Hall, and the Association, were also added, and the box containing them placed in charge of the nurse for Manassas.

Acknowledgments are further due to Mr McKethan and Mr. A. J. O'Hanlon for providing suitable boxes for transporting the goods, and also for other favors, to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale for valuable service rendered in packing, to Mr. Brandt for cutting, to his Honor the Mayor, and to the Editors of the Observer and N. C. Presbyterian for continued favors.

Special contributions are solicited by the Association for recruits from Cumberland and Harnett, in other companies than our own, for whom no county has become responsible for furnishing them with the necessaries for a Winter campaign, and who have no means within themselves, and no friends at home.

The Ladies generally are requested to unite their efforts in making up Clothing for Capt Wooten's Company. Mrs. Cain will distribute the Clothing on application.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs Mary Black, Rockfish, 2 blankets, 1 bed tick, 12 prs socks and lot sage; Mrs Sarah Graham, Rockfish, 2 prs socks; Mrs Dr Sinclair, Rockfish, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Jas Cameron, Rockfish, 4 blankets; Mrs Jno McDonald, Rockfish, 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Mrs C McFadyen, Rockfish, 3 pairs socks; Mrs Neill McArthur, Gray's Creek, 4 prs socks; Mrs John Brown, Rockfish, 2 blankets, 4 prs socks; Mrs E Brown, Rockfish, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair pants; Miss Mary McMillan, Rockfish, 1 blanket, 1 quilt; Mrs J A McArthur, 2 pillows, 4 cases; Mrs Alex'r McPherson, Sr, 4 home made dyed blankets.

*Contributions for the Soldiers from Gray's Creek District.*—Mrs Jane D Byrne 2 Blankets; Mrs E H Evans 4 Blankets, 3 prs Socks; Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick 1 Blanket, 2 pr Socks; Miss E J Byrne 2 Blankets 6 prs Socks; Miss R M Carver 8 prs Socks; Miss Bella Carver 7 prs Socks; Miss Willie A Carver 5 prs Socks; Mrs Sophia L Carver 4 prs Socks; Mrs J B Carver 4 Blankets; Mrs Daniel Smith 2 Blankets and 4 prs of Socks.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

*Winter Clothing for Soldiers.*—We are authorised by the Quartermaster at Raleigh (says the Raleigh Standard) to state, that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box plainly on each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

Papers throughout the State will please copy the above notice.

We publish below a couple of advertisements by the Quartermaster, to which we call the attention of our readers:—

### NOTICE.

*To the Sheriffs of the the different Counties of North Carolina*

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH MAY be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

October 4, 1861. 63-6t

### Quartermaster's Office,
OCTOBER 3d, 1861.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY BE DEsirous of taking Contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c, on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties—in quantities sufficient to clothe single companies which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

October 4, 1861. 63-6t

### PROCLAMATION

**By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lindseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861. 763 4t

*Late from the Hatteras Prisoners.*—The friends and relatives of Lieut. Wm. Sharp, of the Confederate Navy, residing in Norfolk and this city, have letters from him dated as late as September 25th. He writes that his comrades and himself are still confined at Fort Hamilton, on Governor's Island, and that they are all well, and as cheerful as men can be, situated as they are, and separated from the comforts and companionship of home. They have a sutler, and enjoy all the articles of diet daily, which the New York markets afford. Lieut. Sharp writes that Col. Pegram, who surrendered at Rich Mountain, and Capt. deLagnel, captured subsequently, have been transferred from Fort Lafayette to Fort Hamilton, and are now quartered with all the commissioned officers taken at Hatteras. This removal is no doubt highly gratifying to Messrs. Pegram and deLagnel, as they are thus brought in contact with brother officers and familiar and intimate friends. The society at Fort Lafayette was as good as they could have desired, but they have more acquaintances on Governor's Island, and enjoy more privileges in the way of recreation.

*Petersburg Express.*

John Wilder Cameron, formerly of Fayetteville, has been appointed Paymaster in the Confederate army, with the rank of Major.

We are glad to learn that the Adjutant General retains the services of such officers as Capts. Bledsoe, Lawrence and Devereux to assist him. The appointment of Dr. T. D. Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence, is also an excellent one. Messrs. Clayton and Thompson are also retained, and perhaps others whose names we have not heard. We can bear testimony to the efficiency of these gentlemen in their several departments By the untiring energy of Messrs. Bledsoe and Clayton, we can speak from our personal knowledge, the State has been saved thousands of dollars.

*Raleigh Standard.*

*18th Regiment.*—On the 25th ult., the 28th regiment, or more properly the 18th regiment N. C. Volunteers, was organized by the election of Robert B. Vance, of Buncombe, Colonel; Wm. C. Walker, of Cherokee, Lieut. Colonel; and J. B. Gardiner, of Yancey, Major. This Regiment is composed of men entirely from the west of the Blue Ridge. And yet we hear that another regiment is about to be formed at Jefferson, in Ashe county.—*Raleigh Standard.*

*3d N. C. Regiment.*—Lieut. Col. Garnett did not accept the Colonelcy of the 3d North Carolina Regiment, encamped at Bem's Church, and their gallant Regiment is still without a Colonel.

President Davis returned to Richmond from Fairfax on Friday.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Oct. 4, 1861.

WHEREAS. It has pleased Divine Providence to remove while in the Bloom of youth, our beloved fellow-member, Wm. R. McKethan from time to eternity, from scenes hallowed by the kind indulgence of a hopeful father, and the fond affection of a loving sister, to those rendered still dearer, if possible, by the presence of a mother, of whom he was early deprived; and whereas, the sad duty devolves upon us, of thus feebly expressing our sense of the loss, which we, together with his much afflicted family, have sustained, and of bearing testimony to the pious virtues and worth of the deceased; therefore be it

Resolved, That, as members of the Philanthropic Society, to which he ever evinced the strongest attachment, and as fellow-students, who duly appreciated the graceful features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one, who, while among us, ever stood as a living example of what a Christian ought to be; and now that the silver cord has been loosed, the golden bowl broken, we may well be proud of him as he lies in a soldier's grave, for it affords us great pleasure to know, that, in that he is dead, he dieth not to forgetfulness, but will ever live in the hearts of his friends, endeared to them as he was, by ties which eternity alone can sever.

Resolved, That, amid the deep sorrow that surrounds us, we find some consolation in the firm belief that his deportment in this life has gained its reward in the next, and that he has left us for a better land.

Resolved, That as the bright anticipations of his fond father and relatives have been turned into bitter disappointment, and the object of their affection now lies beneath the sod, we do sincerely deplore their irreparable loss, and would fain soothe their anguish by mingling our tears with theirs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased; and to the "N. C. Presbyterian," "Fayetteville Observer," and "Raleigh Register," with a request that they may be published.

ARCH'D McFADYEN,
E. A. T. NICHOLSON, } Com.
E. HINES,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A LETTER OF RESPECT.

We the friends of GEO. W. MCMILLAN, do regret his death: and we believe that N. C., his mother State, will feel his loss. At his country's call he responded, and offered his services, not only for six or twelve months, but until the Flag of Liberty would float unmolested over all the South, and all our homes would be free from the pollution of the Northern hordes of yankees which are pouring down upon us, wishing to destroy the dearest interest of man, (Liberty.) Mr. McMillan was highly respected by his friends at home, and beloved by his fellow-soldiers in camp. He leaves a father, a brother, and five sisters to mourn his loss. His father and sisters have the heartfelt sympathies of all the Company, (Cumberland Cavalry, Company D, 3d Regiment N. C. Cavalry.) And for the virtues of the deceased they have the assurance that he has made for them perpetual friends of his fellow soldiers in arms.

A. McN. LEACH, Sec'y.

Camp Clark, N. C., October 5.

The Presbyterian will please copy.

### LATEST WAR NEWS.

*The Potomac line—Crossing of the Enemy at Occoquan.*—Information was obtained yesterday, through official dispatches, that the enemy had crossed the Potomac, in considerable force in the neighborhood of Occoquan. The object of their crossing is understood to be to essay the capture of some of our river batteries, although circumstances, which it would not be proper now to mention, indicate that the invading force (said to be ten thousand strong,) are not advised of the locality of our works on the Potomac. Before the day closes, it is probable that the enemy will be attacked.

*Victory of our Arms in the West.*—On yesterday evening an official dispatch was received by the Secretary of War, giving a brief telegraphic account of a victory gained by Gen. Jackson over a largely superior force of the enemy. Particulars were not given in the dispatch, further than that, on the morning of the 3d inst., the enemy, with five thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, some of which were rifled cannon, attacked Gen. H. R. Jackson's command, two thousand five hundred strong. The fight lasted four hours, during which the enemy made repeated attempts to turn Gen. Jackson's flanks by assault, as well as by free use of the artillery; but was finally repulsed with very heavy loss. Our loss was small.—*Richmond Examiner, 5th.*

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4th.—Gen Hardee and his troops are at Columbus, Kentucky. Jeff. Thompson's force is at New Madrid, bound to St. Louis, and will join Gens Price and McCulloch. Fremont is endangered. Eight thousand troops have moved towards Paducah from Columbus. The Kentuckians are redeeming Kentucky. It is predicted that the Southerners will go into winter quarters at St. Louis, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore.

*More Prisoners.*—The Central train yesterday brought down four Yankee prisoners, captured near Fairfax C. H. They belonged to the 37th New York regiment and Col. Young's volunteer cavalry of Pennsylvania.

*Arrival of invalid Soldiers.*—A special train arrived from Manassas yesterday, bringing 190 sick soldiers, who were conveyed to the hospitals.

*Arrival of Troops.*—A body of troops from Texas arrived yesterday by the Danville Railroad, and went into camp near the city.—*Richmond Dispatch, 5th.*

Sir Jas. Ferguson, a member of the British parliament, has arrived in Richmond, via Memphis, with important dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe to President Davis, Ex-President Tyler, and Gen. Wise. The event is considered of great significance.

CANDIDATES.—We propose to follow the very proper rule of our contemporaries, by charging for inserting announcements of candidates for office. Those who desire to be announced will please bring $3, to be paid in advance, which will entitle them to publication till the election.

Persons out of town who desire advertisements inserted in the Observer, and persons in town with whom we have not regular accounts, will please send with the advertisement as much money as they wish to invest in it, according to our advertising terms on the first page. We do not wish to open any more such accounts,—or indeed *any* accounts. The process of collection is too difficult, and we have to pay cash for every thing we use or sell in these times.

Oct. 2, 1861.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 7.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Very light receipts for some days past; last sales at $6 to 6 15 for super.

Bacon—Continues scarce and high; no change.

Corn—The market is well supplied; selling from wagons at 65 cts.

Cotton—Sales at 8½ on Saturday.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, Bacon is quoted at 20 to 22, Corn 65, Butter 25 to 28, Super Flour $5 to 5 25; Wheat 90 to $1, New Orleans Sugar 12 to 14, Crushed 2[illegible] to 30.

Cotton sales at New Orleans are trifling, only 475 bales in a week. Low middling to middling 8½ to 8¾


**Mrs. Hart can accommodate** a couple of gentlemen with Board and Lodging, and several more with Board

Oct. 7. 63 2tpd

***For Sale.***

30 Bags Coffee.
5 Hhds. Sugars.
Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs.
Starch, White Lead and Glass.
Putty. 500 lbs. Shoe Nails.
20 to 25 Tons Swedes Iron.
400 Dozen Knives and Forks.
100 " Pocket Knives.
90 " Razors.
60 " Scissors.
30 " Brooms.
20 " Frying Pans.
200 Gross Wood Screws.
110 Gross Cast and Wrought Butt Hinges.
30 Doz. Augers, 12 Gross of Gimlets.
10 " Hammers, 20 doz. Hatchets.
20 Doz Axes, 150 Doz. Cut Tacks, 15 Doz. Coffee Mills; together with many articles not enumerated. Our terms are CASH, or such produce as we deal in.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1861. 63-4w

**Who will go into the Enterprise?**

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.

October 5, 1861. 63tf

Wilmington Journal, Charleston Courier, Richmond Dispatch and Petersburg Express, copy one time and forward bills to the Observer Office, Fayetteville.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of Sept., a Bay Mare MULE, about eight years old, good size, no marks recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mule to me, or any information thankfully received. Address me at Fayetteville.

NEILL R. BLUE.

Oct. 5. 63 3tpd

**LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1861:—

Thomas Anderson, Mary A Askew. Miss Martha Bonner. John Carter, Wm. Coleman, J. T. Cronly, C. C. Clark. J Davis. Betsy Hobson, Jas. Hall, Wm. Hobson 2, Mary S Hall, Jas Hodges, Elizabeth Hunnicut, Mrs Mary Hany, Mary Ann Hodges. Bettie Gay, J W Grice. Miss Lucy Matholmew. Mrs E C Ferrell. B D Johnson. Duncan McKinnon, Wm H McDonald, Ezekiel McKeithen, Arch McKinnon. Sally Revelass, B D Rea, Ray & Harris. Arch Smith, Mary J Smith, Aily Shirly, Luke Stanley. Elizabeth Pavice Ann Petyford, Elmira Price R P Waring, Wily Warwick, Rev J D Wilson, Mrs Furney Wood, Donald Williams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

**READY FOR FALL TRADE!**

**CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS,**

**Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings,**

**AND VESTINGS, NEVER MORE COMPLETE!**

PURCHASES made in anticipation of limited supplies for cold weather, enable us to offer a very desirable stock expressly for

**Suits to be made to Measure.**

**IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS!**

***Besides French***

***and English Black 6 1-4***

***Goods, highly finished***

***and all at usual prices for***

***CASH only.***

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington, will do well to call and leave their orders with

**O. S. BALDWIN,**
**Civic and Military Clothing**
**Manufacturer and Furnisher,**
**38 Market Street.**

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 12. 57-4wi

**To the Citizens of the 7th District.**

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS S. ASHE, Esq., of Wadesborough, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States. Election on Wednesday the 6th day of November.

Sept. 28, 1861. 61-*4tl

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—**

***For Cash.***

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Oct. 2, 1861.


## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Daniel Little v. Arch'd Buie, Neill Buie, D. McP. Buie, Effie Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella M. D., Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th

## FROM THE CAMPS.

FROM THE "PEE DEE GUARDS."—A letter from this company, from Fairfax county, Va., Sept. 28th, says,—

"Our Regiment (18th Volunteers,) is at Springfield, on picket. We are getting on first rate. Our Field Officers, Col. J. F. Hoke, Lieut. Col. John W. Leak, and Maj. Christie, are very much liked by officers and men."

### THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.

FLOYD'S BRIGADE, CAMP OF MEADOW BLUFF, VA., Sept. 18, 1861.

MESSRS. HALE:—From the "shadow of a huge rock in a weary land," I drop you this little missive, believing that you, and many loved ones at our good old homes, would be pleased to hear a word from the Cumberland Plough Boys.

After arriving at Richmond we hardly had time to rest before we were ordered to join Gen. Lee at Valley Mountain. We proceeded to the cars and had just got aboard when the order was countermanded—for Rosencranz was, it was believed, going to reinforce Cox at Gauley River—and we proceeded by order to Gen. Floyd. After three days and nights ride on the Virginia Central R. R., (though we had from two to four engines attached all the time) we found ourselves at Jackson River, the terminus of the road, but with 130 miles *"trapping"* yet before us. With cheerful hearts we *slung knapsacks* and trudged along over mountain and vale, and after several stoppages for commissary stores, had proceeded to within 22 miles of our destination, when we met a courier who informed us that Floyd was attacked in his entrenchments by Cox in conjunction with Rosencrantz by a force of at least twelve thousand, (Floyd's force 2,500,) and that having repulsed the enemy three several times, was retreating. We halted, and our Colonel rode on eleven miles, where he met Floyd in camp, and received orders to fall back to the summit of the Big Sewell Mountain, a point half way between the two divisions of the enemy's armies. There we went to fortifying and having just completed our second day's work and retired for the night, the General received authentic information that the enemy were on a higher road coming into the turnpike at this place (15 miles east of Sewell.) We were aroused, ordered to strike tents, and by 11 o'clock we were on the march. Presently the rain came down in torrents, but as we were going down the mountain and the slippery mud was in our favor, we marched away, the boys singing all the while. We travelled all night, almost lifting our loaded wagons over every hill, as the mud was knee deep to the horses. We reached this place by 11 A. M. next day, our boys having breakfasted on raw corn from the fields by the roadside. The evening (yesterday evening) was employed in fixing up our camp and cooking supper. After supper we were startled by a messenger with an order, "cook 4 days provisions to-night, to be ready to march at 3 in the morning." Three o'clock came and found several still cooking, but to the joy of every one we learned that the enemy, alarmed by our vigilant and expeditious movement, were retreating. Oh how we slept on till day! I mention these things to give you some idea of the warfare up here, as the two armies are constantly occupied this way. We never know what the next hour may bring forth. There is rumor now that we will soon have to help Wise up with us, as he is ten miles in our rear and threatened. The entire Confederate force, including Floyd's and Wise's, numbers 3500 to 4000 effective men, about 30 per centum being sick. We have a hard time here among the tories; we can only press food for horses, being dependent on the East for our rations; the country is very poor, not worth fighting for, and but for the principle in the abstract, this special instance might be winked at. The people are very ignorant and are the friends of *both* parties (!) too ignorant to appreciate freedom, too abject to comprehend thralldom; but, it is Virginia, and you must not complain lest you insult some of her brave sons. By the way, the State claims to have more than seventy regiments in the field. I found one here when we arrived yesterday, with 175 men! They call out the militia, about one in ten will come in the old regiment, but nevertheless it is a regiment!

I alluded to Floyd's engagement at Gauley; it is impossible to tell how many were killed of the enemy, as Floyd moved right off; but their loss was considerable, for Capt. Guy's Artillery (a full battery) played upon them for 5 hours, and another battery for half that time. It was the most remarkable fight I ever knew, except Bethel; not one of our men were killed and but 7 wounded. The enemy were mistaken as to the exact position of our batteries, (they were masked,) and shot every time far above our forces. One of their wounded Lieutenants says there must have been nearly two thousand killed and wounded, and one of our soldiers who was taken prisoner (we lost two and took only one prisoner) and afterwards escaped, says they acknowledge 900 killed and 1500 wounded. Col Lyrell was killed and two Majors. They were two days burying their dead, and I know that they shot 15 cannon over them, for I could distinctly count them. Their loss must have been great, but we have no means of ascertaining the amount.

The health of the Company is very good now, though we were once very sick. The deaths in the Regiment since each company was organized are 31. The majority were caused from pneumonia. We hope to vacate before winter.

I am most truly, yours &c. HARVEY.

CAMP HOWE, 3D N. C. STATE TROOPS, ACQUIA CREEK, VA., Sept. 26, 1861.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:*—Please acknowledge the receipt of $72 for the benefit of this Company, sent from Bladen County by Isaac Wright Esq., and allow me to return to our highly esteemed friend the thanks of the Company for this valuable donation. While we have such men, who think of those who are at a distance from home, surrounded by a deadly enemy, how can our men suffer? Cold winter will soon be on, and we hope our friends will exert themselves in our behalf for the comfort of those who are on the battle-field. We are expecting hot times before long; every thing is kept very still. When we do strike, Washington City will be no more. Yours respectfully,

JOS. S. DUNN, Jr., Lieut. Com'dg Co. H.

*Grinding Seed Corn!*—A youth from Mississippi had joined the army, contrary to the wishes of his relations, who sought the interposition of the President to have him discharged from the service. The President readily complied, and remarked, that the using up of boys in the army was like "grinding seed corn!" We have too many youths in the army;—not that they are not brave—not that very many of them are not capable of good service; but they are not physically matured and are not fit for the hardships of camp life. Besides we have more than enough over 20 years of age to fight our battles; and those under that age cannot better serve their country, than by storing their minds with useful information. As this war is progressing, they will all be needed; and then with well-filled heads and well-developed physique, they will be better able to render effectual aid to the Republic.—*Whig.*

*Incidents.*—Colonel De Choisseul, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, relates the following incident of the battle of Manassas:

When the enemy began to retreat, being in advance of his regiment, he observed a boy about fourteen years of age, in the dress of a farmer's son, leading from the direction of the enemy's retreat a horse bearing an officer, evidently a field officer. Whilst leading with his left hand, the boy had a small double-barreled shot-gun levelled at the officer's head. "Show me an officer," shouted the man on the horse. Col. DeC. stepped forward and asked what he wanted? "Here is this chap leveling his double-barrel gun at my head with both locks cocked, and insists upon calling me his prisoner. I will not surrender to a boy; but here is my pistol, and I will be your prisoner," handing his weapon to the Colonel. "No—you don't," exclaimed the determined little hero; "I caught you, and you belong to me!" at the same time leveling his piece and shutting one eye, so as to cover the officer's heart. "Take him to the rear, then," said Col. DeC., and away went the little fellow, leading his mortified and disgusted captive, and shouting, at the top of his voice, "I took him myself—he—his horse and pistol, all belong to me."

Another, of the battle of Oak Hill, in Missouri, not quite so amusing, but equally as heroic, was told us by Judge Hill, of Harrison county, who got it by letter from the battle-field.

In the final charge on Totten's battery, one of the Upshur county boys sprang upon one of the guns, and with his bowie knife killed the cannonier, as he was in the act of applying the fuse; then killed the driver, and seizing the reins drove the piece triumphantly in the rear of our lines. It was a daring feat, boldly and successfully performed.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

THE N. C. REGIMENTS.—We learn from the Standard that the late Legislature passed an act providing that the numbers of the regiments shall remain as they were—that is, that the State troops shall be numbered from 1 to 12, and the twelve months' troops frrm 1 upwards. Col. Lane's regiment is, therefore, the 18th, Colonel Vance's the 16th, Col. Bell's the 20th, and the last formed—Col. Jordan's—is the 21st.

We recently gave a list of the companies in Col. Clingman's Regiment, the 15th, and the following compose the remaining five regiments:—

16th—Col. Z. B. Vance.
Lt. Col. H. K. Burgwyn, Jr.
Major Abner B. Carmichael.
Co. A. Jeff Davis Mountain Rifles, Capt. McMillan.
B. Waxhaw Jackson Guards, Capt. A. N. Steele.
C. Wilkes Volunteers, Capt. A. H. Horton.
D. Wake Guards, Capt. O. R. Rand.
E Chatham Independents, Capt W S Webster.
F Carolina Mountaineers, Capt N. P. Rankin.
G Chatham Boys, Capt W S McClean.
H Moore co Independents, Capt W P Martin.
I Caldwell Guards, Capt W A White.
K Pee Dee Wild Cats, Capt J E Caraway.

17th Regiment—Col. George B. Singletary.
Co A Goldsboro' Rifles, Capt M D Craton.
B Guilford Greys, Capt Sloan.
C N C Guards, Capt Whitfield.
D Tuckahoe Braves, Capt Wooten.
E Marlboro Guards, Capt Morrill.
F Perquimons Beauregards, Capt Nixon.
G Orange Guards, Capt Webb.
H Pitt Volunteers, Capt Singeltary.
I Southern Rights Infantry, Capt. Ward.
K Saulston Volunteers, Capt Borden.

18th—Col James H Lane.
Lieut Col Thos L Lowe.
Major Richard E Reeves
Co A Surry Regulators, Capt Norman.
B Gaston Invincibles, Capt Edwards.
C South Fork Farmers, Capt Lowe
D Yankee Hunters, Capt Montgomery.
E Montgomery Greys, Capt Barringer.
F Yadkin Boys, Capt Kinyoun.
G Guards of Independence, Capt Martin.
H Cleveland Regulators, Capt Wright.
I Yadkin Stars, Capt Spear.
K Stanly Guard, Capt. Moody.

19th Regiment—
Co A Cherokee Guards, Capt. Walker.
B Yancey Guards, Capt Creasman.
C Bald Mountain Tigers, Capt Lowry.
D Madison Tigers, Capt Jervis.
E Haywood Fire Shooters, Capt Rogers.
F Jackson Avengers, Capt Enloe.
G Yancy Tigers, Capt Chandler.
H Buncombe Guards, Capt Vance.
I Mitchel Rifles, Capt. Blalock.
K ——

20th Regiment—
Colonel, Gov Bell, (late of Texas, now of Granville.)
Lieut Col Gen W Draughon, of Fayetteville.
Major, Capt Kell, of Mecklenburg.
Co A Sampson Rangers, Capt Holmes.
B Nat Macon Guards, Capt Drake.
C Brunswick Double Quicks, Capt Green.
D Neuse River Guards, Capt Grissom.
E Duplin Turpentine Boys, Capt McMillan.
F Spartan Band, Capt Pitt.
G Granville Rangers, Capt. Taylor.
H Moore county Rifles, Capt. Swann.
I Ladies Guard, Capt. Arrington.
K Mecklenburg Beauregards, Capt Kell.

Capt J C Holmes's company of Sampson formerly belonged to the Tenth Regiment, in which there were eleven companies, and from which it is now transferred to the Twentieth.

21st.—Col. J. V. Jordan.
Lieut. Col. D. G. Fowle.
Major, J. A. Yeates.
Capt. Flippo's Company; Capt. Jordan's Company; Capt. Yeates' Company; Capt. Jones's Company; Capt. Miller's Company; Capt. Fowle's Company; Capt. Betts's Company; Capt. Liles's Company; Capt. Wheatley's Company.
One company lacking to complete the regiment.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—By the accidental transposition of a paragraph in our last, the counties in the 7th District were assigned to the 8th, making Mr. Barringer, instead of Mr. Ashe, a candidate in the counties composing the 7th. For general information we republish the complete list of Districts, as follows:—

1st District—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrell and Bertie.

2d District—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

3d District—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

4th District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

5th District—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

6th District—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

7th District—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

8th District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland.

9th District—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

10th District—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

*How the Yankees show their love for Coffee.*—The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday, says:

We learn from Old Point, that many of the negroes who have been captured by the forces there, express themselves very anxious to get back to their masters. It is said, and conforms very much to the general opinion in the South, that the Yankees make the severest and most cruel masters to slaves of any people on the face of the globe. The poor deluded wretches that they have induced into their power at the Point, are worked in gangs, under a strict guard, and served worse than the Indians serve their captives. After working hard on the fortifications all day long, with no chance to stop and rest, with a guard standing over them to apply the lash, they are mustered into their miserable quarters and there closely confined. Their fare consists principally of the camp refuse, such stuff as no white Southerner would pretend to offer his slaves.

The manufacture of Envelopes has been commenced in Augusta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Matches are made on an extensive scale in Salisbury. And sulphuric acid has been made from iron pyrites, in Alabama.

*Why have the Laws not been Printed?*—Is there such a personage at Raleigh as a State Printer? If so, why have not the Laws that were enacted at the Regular session, and the called term in the Spring, been made public? What is he for but to publish the Laws within a reasonable time? We learn from a member that the Legislature, recently, had to draw from memory, what was transacted at the session which assembled in the Spring! Who knows what is law? How are the people to be governed by law? But for the acts which have leaked out through the newspapers, from time to time, the legislation of the past two years would be a sealed book. Again we inquire, what is the use for a State Printer? Is he employed for *party* purposes, merely? *Iredell Express.*

*Cavalry Horses.*—We learn that proper attention has not been paid to the purchase of cavalry horses for this State, or rather, that, in several instances, incompetent persons have been employed to purchase. We saw, in Col. Spruill's camp, near Kittrell's, one or two hundred horses which were purchased in Kentucky, by Mr. John W. Woodfin, at a cost to the State, when delivered, of about $170 each. Not more than one-half of them are really fit for service. Many of them have been condemned as unfit for cavalry use. And we saw also a number of horses purchased in Granville, under direction of Col. Spruill, at an average of about $140, which are really well put up and fine looking animals, capable of effective service in the field.

On Monday last, in this place, some ten or twelve cavalry horses—ordinary conserns even for the plow or wagon—were sold to the highest bidder, having been properly condemned as unfit for service. They cost the State from $140 to 150, and brought from $40 to $50. These, we learn, were purchased by a Mr. Myers.

It will never do to continue to appoint favorites, and pets, and mere partizans to office. Merit—qualifications, and nothing else, should be looked to in making appointments. A man who will give $125 or $140 for a horse, which is first condemned and then sold for $40 or $50, is incompetent, to say the least.—*Raleigh Standard.*

## THE STAY LAW.

The act, in our opinion, will have an injurious effect upon the business relations of the State, and its tendency will be to make bad worse. We can appreciate the desire of the Legislature to afford relief to the people; but any Legislation that checks so violently in its operation the entire fabric of business relations and settlements between the community, without meting out equal justice to all, as this law will do, must inflict public injury, instead of benefit. The relation of creditor and debtor is a delicate subject to be tampered with by even the law-making power, and should not be rudely touched by those, perhaps unskilled in the nice art of exercising a prudent judgment in a matter so great that the wisest intellects would shrink from. Besides, we have no doubt but that the Stay Law is unconstitutional and will be so pronounced by the Supreme Court, upon the first appeal made to it.

Business relations, like a building, must have a foundation upon which to rest, and the more solid the foundation the more substantial will be the superstructure. The Courts, as they did exist previous to the passing of this law, were the mud sills upon which was planted, and it was believed, firmly, the credit system of the State, which had grown into a gigantic fabric, in full reliance that the foundation was a sure one—not to have a single arch removed. The collection laws as they did exist, was a charter, which the people had accepted from former Legislatures, and they were working under it in conducting all their business relations and by it were to be governed in settling their indebtedness one with the other. Parties had contracted debts, relying upon making collections from other parties, to meet their obligations. For this they supposed that they held the plighted faith of the Legislative branch of the State government to protect them in their equal rights, through the Courts. Here was a contract entered into by the Legislature on the one part, and the people on the other part, not to be broken at the captious will of either. A creditor could not sue a debtor and recover judgment, short of the time specified in the law, and that was the clear understanding between the parties when the debt was contracted. But in steps the Stay Law, and violently sweeps away the creditor's rights, by abolishing the Courts, and leaves him at the mercy and possibly slender integrity of the debtor, during the mutations of intervening years, to pay or not. Property may be sold, squandered, under the very eyes of a creditor, and he is rendered powerless to help himself. He has no power to demand security for his debt, for the law has stripped him of all his rights, and absolved the debtor from all legal obligations for a term of years! Vested rights are destroyed. The whole machinery of business receives a violent check. A door is opened wide to fraud. To us, the Stay Law seems as tyrannical as the usurpations of Lincoln—with as much propriety might the Legislature abolish the writ of *habeas corpus*, or disfranchise a citizen before he commit a crime meriting the punishment.

But there is a Court, whose jurisdiction the Legislature will not, cannot, interfere with—District Court of the Confederate States; in this tribunal suits can be brought against any of our citizens, for debts due out of the State, and recovered in due course of law—in a short period—while residents can only sue their claims in the State Courts, which are to be held but once a year; and when in all probability the trial term will be crowded to repletion for an indefinite period. Such are our views, which we advance concerning the Stay Law; we offer them for whatever they are worth, without a desire to cast blame upon any member of the late Legislature. *Iredell Express.*

*Let us all Return Thanks.*—The Legislature has adjourned, after doing all the harm it could devise and as little good as it decently could do. The Stay (it ought to be called the Distress) law, is an abominable affair. (See a skeleton sketch of its features by the Hillsborough Recorder, in another column.) This law is calculated to stop the poor man's credit even for a dose of physic. Its tendency, indeed, is to hurt every body and do no one good. The poor debtor needed no such protection; public sentiment is protection enough in times like these. One Court a year! The civil docket will never be touched. *Milton Chronicle.*

*Pay of Chaplains.*—We agree with the Fayetteville Observer that there should be no complaint about the small pay of Chaplains in the Confederate army, ($50 per month,) when a man who serves as a private, equally as worthy and who probably makes as great sacrifices, gets only $11 per month. Chaplains ought to be willing to make sacrifices as well as other men, and if they are not willing to do so they have no business in the service. The grumbling about the pay of Chaplains is entirely out of place. A minister can live and support his family on $50 per month as well, and far better, than a private can on $11 per month. Suppose privates were to refuse to serve because the pay is not enough, where would be our army? All classes must make sacrifices. *Charlotte Democrat.*

*Important Hint to Farmers—Make Potash.*—The great scarcity of soap at the present time arises from the want of potash and soda ash. Either will make soap. The latter is found in its natural state (*natron*) in Egypt and South America, but the principal supply has been obtained from Great Britain, procured by the burning of sea-weeds. The former (potash) is supplied mostly from Canada and the State of New York.

There is in the Southern States any quantity of material to make potash, and I would call the attention of farmers to its production. It requires but a simple process in its manufacture. A few large iron kettles or pots, and a half dozen whiskey barrels with heads out, and an iron ladle, being all the apparatus required. Most weeds furnish potash in a greater or less quantity to every 1,000 pounds. The following plants will furnish of potash:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak wood, | 2½ lbs. | Corn stalks, | 17 lbs. |
| Wheat straw, | 4½ lbs. | Oak, beach and elm leaves, | 24 lbs. |
| Barley straw, | 5 lbs. | | |
| Potato stems, | 55 lbs. | | |

Those articles can be obtained by the farmer at little cost. Select a shaded position, gather in a large heap, set fire to them, keeping the fire up until several bushels of ashes are obtained; fill each barrel about one-quarter full of ashes, mixing with them a quart of slack lime; fill it then with water, stirring the ashes well; let it stand over night, or for about twelve hours, stirring frequently; strain off the ley as clear as possible; pour in the kettles, and evaporate over a wood fire. The kettle should be kept constantly full for two days. [A little experience will soon teach the quantity of ley it will require to make them half full with potash.] The evaporation should be continued until the mass obtain the consistency of brown sugar, then increase the fire, by which it will be fused; continue it until quiescent and looks like melted iron; with a ladle transfer it to iron pans or baking ovens, and allow it to cool; it may be then broken in pieces, and packed in tight boxes or barrels.

The experiment will pay well any enterprising farmer. The article cannot now be obtained at any cost, and can be sold at a high rate. We hope this may induce some to try it. The expense of fixtures is small, and the material cheap and plentiful.

P. S.—Pine wood furnishes but little potash.


## EAGLE HOTEL,
### ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

## SHEMWELL HOUSE,
### A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

### A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

## CLARK & TURLINGTON,
### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

## HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

## JAS. C. McRAE,
### *Attorney at Law,*

Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

## Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMBINGE.

## JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
## Commission Merchants,
### *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

## A. M. CAMPBELL,
### Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

*Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.*

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,
" " Song Books and Melodist,
" Half Dime, and Five Cent Novels.
E. J. HALE & SONS

Jan. 30. 22


## NOTICE.

BY virtue of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost thereon for the year 1859:

| ACRES. | BY WHOM LISTED. | LOCALITY. | TAX. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | Frankey Braboy, | Holly Swamp, | 4.97 |
| 75 | Neill McFayden, | Camden Road, | 75 |
| 640 | A J Currie, for the Heirs of Neill Shaw, dec'd, | Warrick Bay, | 4.52 |
| 166 | A J Currie, | Green Branch, | 5.10 |
| 268 | Lauchlin McKay, | Lumber River, | 6.62 |
| 100 | Spyres Varmun, | Indian Swamp, | 3.20 |
| 100 | Wesley Bullard, | Bear Swamp, | 3.55 |

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.

Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 1861. 57-ts


## GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf


## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

Alfred Brower, adm'r of Thomas Williams, vs. Matthew Williams et. al.

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND SETTLEMENT.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Williams is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for four successive weeks, notifying the said non-resident personally to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1861.

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

Sept. 26, 1861. 61-*4w

Blank Warrants for sale.


## School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

*Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:*

| | |
|---|---|
| English, | $7 50 |
| Classical, | 10 00 |
| Contingent, | 25 |

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE
## Female High School.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board per Session of 20 weeks, | $60 00 |
| Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks, | 20 00 |
| " " Academic " " " | 16 00 |
| " " Primary " " " | 12 00 |
| Incidental expenses, | 1 00 |

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October. Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February. Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

## WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

## *Bargains! Bargains!!*

AS I wish to change my business, I will sell off my entire stock AT COST. Merchants and others wishing to replenish their stocks will find a great many articles here that will be of service, and can be bought cheap. My stock consists of

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

P. S. All those indebted to me will please make payment immediately, so that I will be enabled to pay my debts. Those who owe me for provisions will please take notice of this and attend to it accordingly, for you may want accommodation in the future.

One good turn deserves another. I have obliged you and now come forward and oblige me and save your good credit.

R. D. DAVIS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-

## NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

## *Timber Wanted.*

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

## MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

## JUNIPER BUCKETS;
## French, High Post, Cottage and Common
## *BEDSTEADS;*

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

## *WM. McL. McKAY,*
## Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
## Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

## RORY McNAIR,
## *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

## BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

## B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

## A. N. McDONALD,
### Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c., Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

## *Groceries! Groceries!!*

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

## G. W. BULLARD,
### *Commission Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

## FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 8, 1861. 37tf

## "COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too, another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Agent for Gee's Cotton Socks.

Sept. 16. 51-3m

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Stewart Devane, at September Term, 1861, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment and to all having claims to be settled to present them in due time.

THOMAS W. DEVANE.

September 24, 1861. 54-4tpd

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given to Daguarreanists that the subscriber has in his hands for sale one ½ size Camera and a full set of instruments for taking Ambrotypes, Melanotypes and Cameotype pictures, besides a good stock of Cases of different sizes and customs, all complete ready for working, which will be sold low for cash if applied for soon. Any person wishing to purchase can see the stock and fixtures by applying to Mr. Geo. S. Ogle, Carthage, Moore county, N. C. who will take pleasure in showing said articles. For further information address the subscriber at Buffalo P. O. N. C.

P. S. THE above named property was left in my hands for disposal by a Volunteer.

A. D. McIVER.

Sept. 21. 59-3t*

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy, dec'd.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51-3mpd

## WORTH & DANIEL,
### *WHOLESALE GROCERS,*
AND
## Commission Merchants,
### No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*ly

## W. H. ALLEN,
## Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

## JOS. UTLEY,
## Grocer and Commission Merchant,
### Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

### VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice